



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

WE note with much regret the death of Dr. A. S. Murray, F.S.A., the Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, which took place on March 5, at his official residence at the Museum. Born at Arbroath, N.B., in 1841, he was educated at Edinburgh and Berlin, and obtained in 1867 an appointment as assistant in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum. In the spring of 1886 he succeeded Sir Charles T. Newton as keeper. Dr. Murray, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an active and prominent member of the Hellenic Society, and sat on the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. During his keepership, he was instrumental in enriching the Museum by many notable objects. Mention may be made in this connection of the series of ornaments in gold and silver and ivory from the excavations carried on in Cyprus, and many beautiful Etruscan sarcophagi, vases and other antiquities. Dr. Murray was the author of several works on Greek archaeology, including the official *Description of the Sculptures of the Parthenon*. As an official he had to meet many applicants for information, and won golden opinions from all. To quote the appreciative obituary in the *Times*, such applicants, "whether an archaeologist of world-wide repute or a schoolboy with a Roman pot, a scholar editing a Greek play, an actress anxious

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about her head-dress, or an undertaker seeking patterns of cinerary urns, were always received by him with unwearying patience and unlimited kindness."

The bygone "masters" and lawyers of Clifford's Inn could have had a fine feast off the splendid "garnish" of pewter which the enthusiasm of Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé collected in their Hall for an exhibition during March. No more suitable spot could have been found for the purpose, and the show should further stimulate the members of the Art Workers' Guild, who meet there, to remove Mr. Massé's reproach that the art of making the right alloy of copper and tin or copper and lead is a lost one. Specimens of good pewter, like "old prints," become more rare in inverse proportion to the zeal of their collectors, and Mr. Massé certainly must have worked hard to bring together so representative and excellent a collection. Set out in appropriate cases and on still more appropriate "dressers"—the dark hues of which set off the pearly greys and soft sheen of the pieces—the dishes, tankards, and innumerable articles from a handsome Georgian tureen, lent by the Pewterers' Company, to the beautiful little top to an Elizabethan tipstaff's stave belonging to Mr. C. F. C. Buckmaster, made an array which attracted many visitors. Mr. H. W. Murray sent a remarkable collection of spoons, and other notable contributors were Mr. Massé himself, Mr. Cahn, Mr. de Navarro, and Mr. Walter Churcher. One of the most curious exhibits was a handsome Tyrolean belt of leather riveted closely with innumerable pewter studs. The collection bore, however, eloquent testimony to the fact that in beauty of form and absence of meretricious design the English ware easily surpasses the Continental or Oriental specimens of whatever age. For instance, the interesting engraved plate of "Frederick Barbarossa," lent by Viscountess Wolseley, seemed trivial beside many a simple cup or dish. It is a question whether "society" will readily drink and sup again from "honest pewter" as Southey did in Devonshire and the lawyers in the Inner Temple fifty years ago. If they will, this exhibition displayed the modest beauty which the metal can yield to the eye. If

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not, so much more power to the connoisseurs!

Mr. Massé improved the hour of his exhibition by a series of lectures, which, coupled with the timely publication of a work by him on "Pewter Plate," helped to make the show as successful as it was.

The "Vieux Paris" Committee, says the Paris correspondent of the *Builder*, has been recently visiting the interesting relics of the Gallo-Roman period which have been discovered in the labyrinth of small streets between the Collège de France and the École Polytechnique. Three fragments of an ancient walling, among them a large circular wall, of which the whole circuit is to be traced, have been discovered about four mètres below the present surface. It was through this part of Paris that there passed the ancient Roman aqueduct bringing the waters of the Rungis; and in the third century the side of the hill then called "Mons Lucotitius," and, later, "Montagne Ste. Geneviève," was covered with habitations and public buildings. It is therefore hoped that the exploration, which will be continued, may bring to light other interesting remains.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held on March 3 the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Earl of Altamont, the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., and Messrs. W. H. Bell, Thomas Ashby, sen., A. L. Radford, and J. F. Curwen.

Under the direction of the Royal Society of Literature, Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish two interesting works. One is the *Chronicles of Adam of Usk*, edited, with a translation and notes, by Sir E. Maunde Thompson. This contains the complete chronicle from 1377 to 1421. The unique British Museum MS., from which the same editor prepared an edition in 1876, was imperfect, ending with the year 1404, and lacking the concluding quire. This was recently found among the Duke of Rutland's papers at Belvoir Castle. The other book is *Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company*, the history of a diplomatic and literary episode of the establishment of our trade

with Turkey, edited by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., with many *facsimile* illustrations of MSS. and plates.

Mr. T. W. Rolleston, of 18, Nassau Street, Dublin, writes to the *Times* "to call the attention of Irishmen and other owners of relics connected with Irish historical personages or events, to the fact that a collection of such relics, as well as of objects of antique Irish art craftsmanship, is being formed for the Irish section in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition." Mr. Rolleston will be glad to hear from anyone willing to lend specimens for what should be an interesting collection.

A new work on Bedfordshire local history is in the press, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly, entitled, *Dunstable: Its History and Surroundings*. It is written by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, whose researches in the district are well known. The Roman and pre-Roman periods are very fully treated, while the Saxon and Norman periods are adequately dealt with, and the folk-lore, traditions, architecture, geology, natural history, and botany of the district are fully discussed under their respective sections. The volume will be well illustrated with sketches, photographs, and maps.

Among recent finds may be mentioned a vase or drinking-cup, probably of the Bronze Age, unearthed at Springfield, near Chelmsford; an early Celtic bowl turned up during some excavations in Tonbridge Road, Maidstone; and a bell unearthed in the grounds of Maidstone Vicarage, which is believed to be one of the original bells of Boxley Abbey, founded in 1146 by William d'Ypres.

Dr. Emil Reich lectured on the "Parthenon" at the British Museum on February 27, before a gathering of University extension students. He said that his object was to enforce the great lesson revealed in the building, to make his audience feel the beauty of the Temple of Athene Polias—the sublime beauty of its sculptures. The festival of the Panathenæa gave rise to the building. As a people the Athenians were deeply religious. The Parthenon itself was a model of severe

beauty, but they must not think of it as a mere structure of Pentelic marble. The sculptures and their meaning must be considered. At the east end were represented the sunrise and the sunset, while between them was the birth of Athene, who was said to have sprung, fully armed, from the brain of Zeus. The goddess and Poseidon were seen at the west end, competing for the domination of Attica. On the metopes, north and south, was the fight between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, typifying the superiority of intellect over brute force. In the Parthenon the Greeks did what men do when they are at their best. What England did in the Shakespearian drama, what Germany did in the poesy of Goethe and the music of Mozart, the Greeks did in marble in the Parthenon. In it, as in Shakespeare, were embodied philosophy and religion and the highest qualities of the human soul. Such a subject needed careful, patient, loving study.



A Yorkshire newspaper says that there has recently come into the possession of Mr. T. B. Whytehead (clerk to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster) an old bell, which is believed to have been hung in the turret formerly surmounting the south-west corner of the central tower of the Minster. The turret was built about 1666 for a beacon, and a "prayer" or "sermon" bell was hung there. The bell, which, before being acquired by the Minster authorities, was in the possession of the late Rev. Percy Swann, Vicar of Brandsby, bears the inscription, "The gift of Henry Thomson, jun., Lord Mayor of this cittie, 1672," a date which affords collateral evidence of its supposed origin and purpose. It also bears the founders' mark, "S.S. Ebor," which was the mark of a celebrated firm of York bell-founders, Samuel Smith, father and son, who carried on business in Toft Green for many years, and examples of whose work are to be found in several of the churches in the city. The bell weighs about 1 hundredweight. It is possible, of course, that it may have belonged to one of the city churches since demolished, and the authorities are continuing investigations into the matter.



Miss Barr Brown, who kindly sends us the photograph reproduced on this page, writes:

"There are few pulpits in England more interesting than that of St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton. The date of the pulpit is 1480, and it is cut out of one entire stone. It is richly embellished with sculpture. At the foot of the stairs is the figure



PULPIT IN ST. PETER'S, WOLVERHAMPTON.

of a grotesque animal in a sitting position, which has guarded the old pulpit for more than 800 years. It is supposed to represent a lion, but nothing is known of its history. The stone of the pulpit is sculptured in panels with boldly-cut relief ornaments, and the structure itself is set in the middle of a divided pillar, round which the staircase winds. Only one other pulpit of its kind exists in England."



The Rome correspondent of the *Globe*, under date March 11, says: "An archæological discovery of rare interest was made in the Forum yesterday. The substructure of the monument to Domitian was laid bare by Professor



Boni, who also opened a trapezoidal cavity on the east side of the foundation. In this cavity were found five red and black vases, of the kind which have hitherto been regarded as belonging exclusively to the Archaic Period of Republican Rome. As there exists no room for doubt that the vases were placed in the cavity when the stone was laid, this theory will have to be revised. That such pottery, identical with that common in the earliest antiquity, should still have been used, though probably for ceremonial purposes only, in the time of the Empire, reveals the intense conservatism animating the hierarchic pontificate of pagan Rome. Besides Professor Boni, there were present when the discovery was made Prince Colonna, Syndic of the City, and other leading personages."

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The British Archæological Association will hold its Congress this year at Bath, probably from August 8 to 13.

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Dr. W. A. Copinger, F.S.A., will shortly issue, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, *The Manors of Suffolk: Notes on their History and Devolution and their Several Lords*. The volume will deal only with those manors contained in the hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn, of which no history has hitherto appeared, and will be issued at the published price of one guinea, reduced to 15s. for subscribers before publication. Should this volume be favourably received, Dr. Copinger says it is possible that the history of the other manors of the county may be dealt with in a similar mode. Dr. Copinger's name stands for very thorough work, and those who recognise that the life of the manor forms, as he says, the backbone of local history, are pretty certain to find the forthcoming work of much value.

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Among the books of antiquarian interest announced as in preparation at the Clarendon Press, we note *The Domesday Boroughs*, by A. Ballard, B.A., with plans; *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, by G. Unwin, M.A.; and *The Policraticus of John of Salisbury*, in two volumes, edited by C. C. J. Webb, M.A.

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Mr. C. H. Read, the Keeper of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities,

and his staff at the British Museum have recently rearranged the important collection of the relics of the Bronze Age. These are displayed in the Prehistoric Room, on the left of the Central Saloon, at the top of the main staircase. Naturally, prominence is given to objects found in the British Isles, and only a typical series is shown of those which, though belonging to this period, more properly find a place in the galleries devoted to the history and culture of Oriental and classic races. An excellent guide has been issued by the Trustees to the whole collection. It is sold for 1s., and contains 10 plates and 148 figures in the text, illustrating well-chosen types of the most important classes. It is, however, much more than a guide, its object being to direct attention to our national antiquities, and to illustrate the connection between this country and the Continent in prehistoric times. There is a short introduction, written by Mr. Read, in which the whole subject is succinctly yet lucidly treated. It includes an account of the invention of bronze, some literary evidence as to the sequence in which the metals were used, a sketch of prehistoric periods, the domestic life of the Swiss lake-dwellers, the Aryan theory, the disposal of the dead in the Bronze Age, skull forms, the periods of the Bronze Age in Britain, as provisionally determined by Sir John Evans, and some approximate chronology. The guide reflects great credit on all concerned in its production.

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A new Yorkshire periodical in the interest of local antiquities and customs, more particularly of the West Riding, to be called *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, is about to be commenced. It will be issued monthly, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

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Two historic harps of unknown date, one formerly belonging to Queen Mary, and the other known as the Lamont harp, were sold by auction in Edinburgh on March 12. Both have been on loan for the past twenty years to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. The Queen Mary harp, which is said to be as old as the Brian Boru harp, is believed to have been presented by Queen Mary, while on a hunting expedition in Perthshire in 1563, to Miss Beatrix Garden, of

Banchory. Through her marriage it came into the family of the Robertsons, of Lude, Perthshire, and the last descendant of this line bequeathed it to the Steuarts of Dalguise. The Lamont harp came into the Lude family in 1464, and is supposed to belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It also was bequeathed to the Steuarts. The death of the last of the Steuarts in India last year brought both these relics into the market, and along with a number of other curios they were brought to the hammer on March 12. Bidding for Queen Mary's harp began at 100 guineas, and went up by fifties. Eventually it was bought by the Antiquarian Museum for 850 guineas. For the Lamont harp bidding started at 30 guineas, and it went to a private bidder for 500 guineas. Of the other relics, an agate-handled sword, which had belonged to Prince Charles, was knocked down for 75 guineas. Two rare old Highland targes, which had also been in the Antiquarian Museum, were sold for 56 and 58 guineas respectively. A lock of Prince Charlie's hair and another of his wife, Princess Louise, were sold for 35 guineas. Some of the Stuart miniatures brought as high as 54 guineas, and Highland dirks and sporrans of the Jacobite period brought 15 and 16 guineas.



Notes on Some Letters of Archbishop Sancroft.*

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

THE preservation of a large number of letters and other papers relating to the parish and neighbourhood of Fressingfield among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library has had an effect beyond the mere locality. Among other records which passed into Bishop Tanner's possession while he was Vicar of Lowestoft were many private letters of Archbishop Sancroft, whose life was spent in days of much anxiety and trouble. He was

born at Fressingfield, January 30, 1616, educated at Bury School before coming up to Emmanuel, of which college his uncle was Master, and after the Revolution of 1688 retired from Lambeth in 1691, and, having passed a few weeks of concealment in London, returned to his native place, and lived more than two years in the picturesque old ancestral house called Ufford Hall, where he died, 1693. His remains are interred on the south side of Fressingfield Church, and a small marble tablet is fixed in the wall over his tomb, inscribed:

"St. Matt. xxiv. 27: As the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be."

The words of the epitaph in Epodic metre are:

P. M. S.

LECTOR, WILHELMI, NUPER ARCHIPRÆSULIS
(QUI NATUS IN VICINIA)

QUOD MORTI CECIDIT PROPTER HUNC MURUM
JACET;

ATQUI RESURGET: TU INTERIM

SEMPER PARATUS ESTO, NAM HORA QUA

NON PUTAS DOMINUS VENTURUS EST

OBIIT 24^o NOV. ANNO DOMINI 1693;

ÆTATIS SUE 77.

That the text was his choice, and the epitaph his composition, seem to be shown by the fact that both are preserved in Lambeth Library in his own well-known handwriting. He was Clerk to the Convocation of Canterbury when the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel were appointed for the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany in the 1662 Book of Common Prayer, and all three were written out by him on a blank page in the book. The text over his tomb is from the Gospel.

The first of these letters which I have noted bears no date, but is evidently written from Emmanuel to the Archbishop's brother, Mr. Thomas Sancroft. I should regard it as dating from 1646 or 1647. The extract shows a pretty picture of home life:

"DEAREST BROTHER,

"... James Goodwin was wth me on Satterday night and was full of the story of Fresingfeild, but that it was late and he had not time to tell it ... the marvailles of yo^r

* This interesting paper is reprinted, by permission, from the *Emmanuel College Magazine*.—Ed.

dairy, wth the wooden looking glasses on the shelfe. . . ."

Our American cousins, the Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut, might be pleased with this.

The next letter I give more fully, though I do not quite understand it. It is the middle of October Term, 1648, but William Sancroft has managed to absent himself from college, and apparently returns only by injunction from his father. The House of Commons is busily engaged in enforcing residence of Fellows, that "malignants" may be duly curbed. My difficulty lies with the license granted by Mr. North.

"Sr

"Wth my humble duty only this is to give you the account of my journey you were pleas'd to enjoyne me. I came safe to Bury by 4 of y^e clock; and going to Mr North with my letter found there 40 strangers in a roome listning to good voices well manag'd, and a lute well strung. I tooke my share in the sweets and wth all was done deliv'd my message; but could not be licenc'd till supper was past. Heere too I found an acquaintance, y^t meant Cambridge next day; soe wee two made a match, and gott thither on Friday by 5—where I found all well—only y^t Mr Tuckney was Vice chancello^r, as I divin'd; w^{ch} will necessitate him to be this yeare my continuing inconvenience. Yet how candid, and ingenuous I am like to find him, besides his former carriage, w^{ch} you have heard, you may read in part in this enclosed from y^e noble Dr. I was yesterday to have preacht the afternoone lecture at the Protestant church, and had accordingly provided for it, and though I found not myselfe well the day before hop'd with God's assistance to have perform'd it. But just when y^e bell was ringing and when I was now come to Mr Bainbrigg's house just by the Church doore I was there surpriz'd (besides my former feverish distemper and dizziness in my head) with such a fulnesse of stomach and vomitting y^t I was forc'd to lay downe all thoughts of preaching, it being now growne impossible, and my cousin Barker upon notice stept up at that short warning, and supply'd

the Vacuitie. I came home sick; but have vomited, and sweat and fasted, yet know not how to pronounce of my condition, till tomorrow be past. Though I would faine hope the best, yet am I not out of all apprehension of an ague. God's will be done. All this disturbance came frō soe small an occasion (if I guess aright) as y^e eating somewhat too freely on Friday night of y^e fatt of a rabbet, w^{ch} being a delicate kind of fatt is qckly corrupted in y^e stomach.

"I have sent you heere, Sr, my Lord Primate's Body of Divinity, and 3 new sticht bookes well worth your perusal. Though you lend them I desire you would not finally part with them; because I would gladly read them myselfe when I come into y^r county, till when I deferre it. You shall also receive 2 span-leather caps and 2 rings for my sisters wth you, enclosed in a letter to them.

"The news frō above is worse than ever, the resolutions of the army high and their acting like to be accordingly. The King hath given his finall answer to the Com-missioners: y^t he cannot quitt the government by Bishops, w^{ch} is in his judgem^t Apostolicall; nor alienate their lands, w^{ch} he counts sacriledge; and therefore if the Parliam^t will not at all recede from y^e rigo^r and severity of their demands, he must trust God wth his condition for he can goe no further.

"And thus, sr, wth my humble duty to my mother and my love to all; craving yo^r blessing and the praiers of my freinds I subscribe myselfe, Sr,

"Yo^r obed. sonne,

"W. S.

"Nov. 27th, 1648."

Among Sancroft's correspondents was Mr. Thomas Holdsworth, Fellow of his college, to whom he writes on October 21, 1648: "DEAR TOM,—I yet intend to be wth you the weeke after the next, when I shall have seene Norwich and answered for a nephew of mine, who is lately come into y^e world and would have me be a witnesse y^t he is a Christian . . .;"* and afterwards communicates about young Carlton coming up to Emmanuel, an interesting letter.† That which follows‡

* Tanner, lvi. 402.

† *Ibid.*, 431.

‡ *Ibid.*, 535.

is very touching, and shows the great intimacy between the two men. It is not quite fully given in D'Oyly's *Life of Sancroft*.*

"DEARE M^r HOLDSWORTH,

"What I feared is come to passe. It hath pleas'd God to take away from us my deare father, the sole propp of this now ruin'd family. His tender sense and apprehension of the publique calamities, together wth the burden of 68 yeares and a violent fever, w^{ch} it pleased God to visit him, have ended the life, in w^{ch} all o^rs were bound up. On Sunday night about ten of the clock he went hence; yesternight at eight I made hard shift to get hither, where I found a sad family, and mingled my teares with theirs. Good freind lett me have thy praiers to assist me in this saddest losse y^t ever I susteynd for this world. When I see thee I shall give thee the particular aggravations of my sorrow. I shall hast out of this sadd place as soone as the duty I ow to y^e comfort of the widdow and orphans, and some care I must share in for gathering in y^e broken peices of this shattered family shall be over: happily both may yet exact a fortnight. In the meane time I priethee, deare Tom, redouble thy care of my pupills, especially for the sick; and lett me, if the carrier comes in the interim, heare how my cousin does. I pray excuse me to my freinds of Christ's C. and Caius, and p'sent my love and service to them and to all the fellowes you shall have occasion to speake wth. I pray be vigilant at M^r Ireland to watch when the King's devotions come down. He hath promis'd me 6. I pray pay for them and p'serve them for me, together wth that loving affection of thine w^{ch} is very deare and p'cious to

"Thy most affectionate freind,

"W. S.

"Feb. 20th, 1648.

"To my much loved and respected freind
M^r Th. Holdsworth at his chamber in
Iman Coll. Cambridge
These."

A letter addressed to him on June 27, 1651,† shows that he was not then expelled, but another‡ by him on August 13 speaks of

* i. 46. † D'Oyly, i. 60.

‡ Tanner, liv. 148.

him as "forced to sigh out a long and sad farewell to Cambridge."

Passing over the notable epochs of his eventful life, the promotions first to the Deanery of St. Paul's and then to the Primacy, the Declaration of Indulgence, the ever-memorable Trial of the Seven Bishops, the Revolution of 1688, the Non-jurancy, the expulsion from Lambeth, we must conclude with the account of a visit paid to him in Fressingfield, in 1693, by Bishop Hough of Oxford, who, like the Archbishop, had known the hand of James II. Hough's letters were published by Wilmot, and this one was used by Sir Thomas Bernard in his *Comforts of Old Age*, a modern *De Senectute*, in which the characters are Bishops Gibson and Hough and Mr. Lyttelton. Bernard, however, is of course wrong in representing Archbishop Sancroft as one of the signatories to the invitation to William of Orange.

"BISHOP HOUGH: The period in which we have lived has supplied many valuable lessons on the subject of old age. Hardly anyone has left more impression on my mind, than a visit which I paid in 1693 to our late metropolitan Dr. Sancroft, at Fressingfield in Suffolk; a little farm where he was born, and which had been above three hundred years in his family. He was then approaching to fourscore; I found him working in his garden, and taking advantage of a shower of rain which had fallen, to transplant some lettuces. I was struck with the profusion of his vegetables, the beauty and luxuriance of his fruit-trees, and the richness and fragrance of his flowers, and noticed the taste with which he had directed everything. 'You must not compliment too hastily,' says he, 'on the directions which I have given. Almost all you see is the work of my own hands. My old woman does the weeding; and John mows my turf, and digs for me: but all the nicer work—the sowing, grafting, budding, transplanting, and the like—I trust to no other hand but my own, so long at least as my health will allow me to enjoy so pleasing an occupation. And in good sooth, added he, 'the fruits here taste more sweet, and the flowers have a richer perfume, than they had at Lambeth.' I looked up to our deprived metropolitan with more respect, and thought his gardening dress shed more splendour over

him than ever his robes and lawn sleeves could have done when he was the first subject in this great kingdom.

"MR. LYTTTELTON: Was it not perverse, however, after boldly petitioning James against the dispensing power, and signing the declaration to William, to refuse the oaths to his new Sovereign, and yet not assign any reason for his conduct?"

"BISHOP HOUGH: Whenever I behold disinterested sincerity, I bow to it with reverence, however opinions may differ. Strict and severe as to himself, he was kind and tender to others, the friend of the conscientious dissenter, disposed to concede to the scruples of others, he could not induce his mind to offer a new oath of allegiance, while his liege sovereign was still living; not however uncharitable to those, who had not the same scruples; as appears by what he said, during his last illness, to one of his chaplains who had conformed, 'You and I have gone different ways in these late affairs; but I trust heaven's gates are wide enough to receive us both. What I have done, I have done in the integrity of my heart, indeed, in the great integrity of my heart.'"



Neolithic and other Remains found near Harlyn Bay, Cornwall.

By J. P. ARTHUR.

I.

THE discoveries recently made in this district of North Cornwall appear to have attracted less attention than their importance deserves, and it is in the hope of stimulating further inquiry that this paper is written. The writer does not presume to dogmatize, but proposes simply to describe the most interesting finds, drawing attention to similar discoveries made elsewhere.

It is necessary to divide the paper into two parts, of which the first will deal with the burial-ground at Harlyn, the second with certain discoveries made in the neighbour-

hood, especially those at Constantine Bay, which is about a mile away.

The story of the find at Harlyn has been told by Rev. R. A. Bullen, whose pamphlet* also describes some earlier discoveries made in this region. It is, therefore, sufficient for our purpose to give the following brief summary.

In the autumn of 1900 some workmen, employed by Mr. Reddie Mallett to excavate for the foundations of a house, uncovered a slab of slate at a depth of about 15 feet below the present surface. Further investigation showed that the slab covered a tomb, which contained a human skeleton and other relics. Mr. Mallett, wishing to have the find properly investigated, reported the matter to several antiquaries, and eventually a committee was appointed to direct a further search. A quantity of sand having been removed, a number of slate cists were uncovered and examined, and an account of the objects found is to be published in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. The committee, however, was able to examine only a small portion of the burial-ground, and many fresh discoveries have been made since their labours concluded.

The district in which Harlyn Bay lies is called in Domesday "Trevoes," a name which is now restricted to the headland which lies between Harlyn and Constantine Bays. The former inlet is about three miles from Padstow, and forms part of the parish of St. Merryn. The bay faces nearly due north, and its eastern promontory is formed by the slate rocks which separate Harlyn from Trevone; while the western horn terminates in Cataclew Point, a portion of Trevoze Head. The country behind the bay rises in gentle undulations to Denzell and St. Breock Downs.

The soil consists of blown sand overlying the Ladock beds, which latter belong to the Devonian formation, and consist of gray or yellow slates or schists with beds of sandstone, conglomerate and quartzite. These rocks are very variable both in colour and texture, the hard stone of Cataclew Quarry contrasting strongly with the brittle yellowish slates which occur close by.

* R. Ashington Bullen, *Harlyn Bay, and the Discovery of its Prehistoric Remains*. Swan Sonnenschein, 1902.

There is ample evidence of the recent occurrence of considerable changes in the physical features of this district, both by upheaval and subsidence,* and it is certain that the absence of trees, which is now remarkable, was not always characteristic of the neighbourhood. The disappearance of

for the absence of traces of paleolithic man, though the flints found embedded in certain formations may have been imported.*

The site of Mr. Mallett's discovery is a spot close to the southern shore of the bay. The form of the burial-ground appears to be roughly circular, a point not without its



HARLYN BAY: CIST AND SKELETON.†

gravel-beds which, as Harrison† shows, have been swept into the sea, probably accounts

* Lyell, *Antiquity of Man*, 2nd ed., p. 56, 1868; De la Beche, *Geology of Devon and Cornwall*, p. 406, 1839.

† Harrison, *Geology of Counties of England and Wales*, 1882.

importance, if we accept the conclusions of Elias Owen, whose interesting paper also suggests that the choice of a site may have been determined by the proximity of running

* De la Beche, *loc. cit.*

† We are indebted for this block and the next to the kindness of the Rev. R. A. Bullen, B.A., F.G.S.

water.* There is no direct evidence to show that the mound of sand which overlies the graves is of artificial construction; in fact, the composition of the upper layer is such as to point to wind as the agent which has piled up the mound. A vertical section given by Mr. Bullen exhibits the following strata:

1. A layer of white shell sand, 12 to 15 feet in thickness.
2. Beneath this, darker sand, 6 inches in thickness.
3. Dark sand, 2 to 4 feet in thickness.
4. Rubble of slate detritus, etc.

Beneath these four layers there is a brown sandy clay, which has not as yet been examined thoroughly, but it contains charcoal in abundance. Of these layers, 1 has yielded no relics, 2 contained flakes of worked flint and slate, 3 contained the cists in and around which were various implements, charcoal, etc. The burial-ground seems to have been surrounded by a wall, part of which is still standing; this will be described hereafter in connection with the flattened skeletons.

The cists occur in regular lines running north and south, and the dead were buried with their heads toward the north. In some cases, the cists were placed in tiers one above the other, but there is no evidence showing whether this was a deliberate arrangement intended to economize space, or whether sand drift accumulated over the lower graves, whose existence was consequently forgotten. In some cases, however, there is a very shallow layer of sand between the bottom of an upper and the covering slab of a lower cist.

The cists themselves differ so greatly with regard to form and other details that it is convenient to divide them into three classes, though such division should not be taken to imply any difference of age, nor to involve any hypothesis that these classes represent essentially different modes of sepulture. The common type is a cist made of rough slate slabs arranged in a quadrilateral figure, and containing one skeleton; secondly, we have a cist of similar form, but larger and divided into two compartments of unequal size, each containing a skeleton; thirdly, there are round

cists which are divided into similar compartments. The slate slabs do not appear to be hewn or dressed, but in many cases the material is so much decayed as to be little more than clay, so that this point can hardly be determined. As a rule, there is no slate bottom to the cists, but they are covered with slabs similar to those which form the sides. In many cases they are wider toward the end where the feet lie than at the other extremity, but this rule is not invariable. It seems likely that the body was placed on the ground, or in a hollow in the sand, before the slabs were put into position, because in several cases the edge of a slab has been found to rest upon a portion of the skeleton, while the latter showed no traces of having been disturbed after burial.

It has been suggested that the cists of the second type may contain the remains of a mother and her child,* and this suggestion is borne out by the unequal size of the compartments. One of the two round cists hitherto found contained in one compartment two skeletons of adults and one of a very young child, in the other one adult skeleton.

The bodies were buried with the head toward the north, and lie in the familiar contracted posture, generally upon the left side, though there are a few contrary instances. In this, as in other details, the mode of burial is similar to that which Mr. Bonsor found to obtain in the graves at Carmona which belong to the Bronze Age. This posture is so familiar in connection with neolithic interments that it is needless to mention particular cases, but if the Harlyn burials are to be attributed to the later Celtic period, the position is at least unusual; it was, however, noted in the Celtic interments at Shorne.† It is interesting to find that this custom prevailed in Egypt not less than 7,000 years ago.‡

In addition to skeletons, most of the graves contained shells (limpet or mussel), charcoal, and pieces of quartzite, and in some were found certain implements which are mentioned hereafter. In view of the possibility

* Bullen, *Harlyn Bay*, p. 29; see also Robertson's *History of America*, vol. ii., p. 93 *et seq.*

† See Boyd Dawkins, quoted by Rev. D. G. Whitley, *Journ. of R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xv., p. 101.

‡ *Lancet* for January 24, 1903.

* Andrews, *Antiquities and Curiosities of the Church*, p. 229, 1897.

that the shells represent food for the use of the dead man or his spirit, it is noticeable that in some cases the shells were found lying upon or close to the jaws. The occurrence of charcoal in early tombs has been commented upon by Canon Greenwell and Mr. G. Payne.* In some cases the presence of this substance

Staining of the bones in some skeletons, caused by the decay of metal ornaments, suggests that the bodies were buried in some sort of clothing fastened by fibulae or pins of bronze, but the substance of the clothing has long since decayed.

A full report upon the bones found during



HARLYN BAY: CIST AND SKELETON.

is held to indicate a survival of the practice of cremation, the burning being merely ceremonial, and not carried out as a method of disposing of the dead. There are no indications of this at Harlyn.

* *British Barrows*, pp. 28, 29; *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii., p. 19.

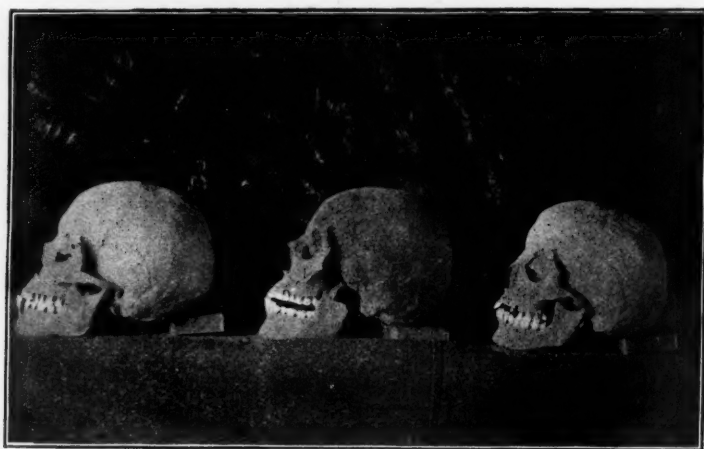
the investigations made under the direction of the committee has been published by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.* This high authority tells us that the average height for males was about 1,640 mm., or 64'55 inches, and for females 1,556 mm., or 61'2 inches; the former figure

* *Journ. of R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xv., p. 161.

(males) is based upon Dr. Beddoe's own system of measurement, the latter (females) upon Pearson's. It should be noted that only four female femora were measured, while the calculation of the height for males is based upon seventeen of these bones.

Of eleven skulls examined, five are dolicho-, five meso-, and one brachy-cephalic. The lowest cranial index of breadth in the males is 70, the highest 82.22, and the average of the eleven, together with three which were subsequently measured, is 75.34. "Of few and fragmentary maxillæ," says Dr. Beddoe,

the bones are the occurrence of perforation of the fossa of the olecranon;* the presence of a distinct suture dividing the frontal bone; the length of the clavicle (average, 136 m.m.); the abrupt curvature of the ribs; and the condition of the teeth. As regards the second point, the suture was noticed in the skull already mentioned as being disinterred in August of last year, and also in the prognathous skull from Constantine. "This suture," says Darwin, "occasionally persists in man after maturity, and more frequently in ancient than in recent crania."† The shortness of



THREE TYPICAL SKULLS, THOSE ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT FROM HARLYN; THAT IN THE CENTRE FROM CONSTANTINE.

(Reproduced by kind permission of Dr. Penrose Williams.)

"two exhibit very marked prognathousness, a very rare feature in the neolithic race . . . it may have been derived from the broad-headed Bronze race, in which it is not so uncommon." A skull found by Dr. Penrose Williams near Constantine is also markedly prognathous; this skull will be described in a subsequent paper, but it is mentioned here as showing the persistency of this type in the Harlyn district. Another of the same type was disinterred by the writer in August, 1902, in the Harlyn burial-ground, but this specimen was very much decayed.

Other points of interest in connection with

the clavicle is thought to indicate a deficiency in breadth of shoulder, but the race, in spite of this deficiency, would seem to have been muscular, for the points where the muscles were inserted are very prominent and roughened. It is perhaps unsafe to lay much stress upon the rib curvature, since this may be due to distortion by pressure. The teeth are in a wonderful state of preservation, many jaws having their full complement, and very few signs of decay are visible. In some cases, however, they are much worn, probably owing

* Darwin, *Descent of Man*, 2nd ed., pp. 21, 22.

† *Ibid.*, p. 39.

to the nature of the food which they had masticated, and the intermixture of sand with it.* The jaws are generally well developed, and the posterior molars larger than is usual in the modern subject.†

It was my intention to deal here with the flattened skeletons and the question of dismemberment; considerations of space, however, compel me to postpone this part of the subject to a later paper. The wall referred to as being built over the flattened skeletons is composed of rough slabs of stone, and is peculiar in being thicker at the top than at the bottom.

Of the objects found in the graves, perhaps the most interesting are the slate implements. Some of these are figured in Mr. Bullen's pamphlet, where their authenticity is defended; but, since some antiquaries have hastily concluded that the mere fact of these objects being of slate is sufficient to discredit them as implements, it may be well to observe that such apparently unsuitable substances as alabaster and steatite have certainly been used for similar purposes; that the implements at Harlyn are made of the slate found in the hard dark veins, not of the soft and brittle substance of which the cliffs are chiefly composed; that the signs of "working" are unmistakable; and that the evidence for the use of slate in the manufacture of implements in other places is overwhelming. The writer found two implements near Harlyn which may be worth describing. The first is triangular in shape, the apex of the triangle being apparently worked. This specimen is nearly 3 inches in length, and measures rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base; the material shows the junction of the hard dark vein with the softer yellowish-gray slate. Now, it is evident that if it had been ground into its present shape by natural agencies (water, sand, etc.), the softer material at the broad end would have been more worn than the harder; but this is not the case, for, in fact, it is the hard narrow apex which has been worked, while the base is hardly worn at all. The second specimen is made of the same material, but is of a different shape, being more like a knife-blade; one side seems to have been used to

grind other implements, and the edge and point, which are of the hard dark slate, have been worn by use. Further, it should be observed that the soft shell-sand of this district could hardly have worn these objects into their present shapes, and that similar objects have not hitherto been found in the district, except in connection with other evidences of human occupation. No such "implements" are found upon the shore, though even if they were, we have analogous cases of coast finds elsewhere. Moreover, these things are found *in* the graves. It is impossible to deal fully with the subject on this occasion, and it is perhaps sufficient to remark that England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, and Egypt, have all yielded implements of slate, and that Evans, Flinders Petrie, and Stevens, amongst others, may be quoted as authorities who support the authenticity of implements made from this material. Many of the slate implements in the Harlyn Museum are of a hard black slate which is not native to the place. It is characterized by an irregular conchoidal fracture, and may have been imported from the neighbourhood of Delabole.

The burial-ground has also yielded specimens of flint and chert scrapers, axes, and arrow-heads, with other familiar implements, spindle whorls of horn and stone, bodkins, and other objects too numerous to mention in detail. Certain flat discs of slate of varying size, perforated in some cases, have been found both in the burial-ground and in the neighbourhood. The use of these is uncertain; some may have been used as covers for vessels,* others as sinkers, or perhaps as sling-stones.† Implements of bone and shell (chiefly limpet) also occur, though less frequently than stone tools; likewise fragments of rude pottery. The latter is generally black and coarse, showing large grains of quartz sand. Some of it is certainly hand-made; other pieces may have been moulded on the wheel. At the highest level pieces of pottery of the Roman period have been found, but none of this kind has occurred in the graves or at the lower levels. The evidence goes to show that the burial-ground was in use during a long period, and perhaps the differ-

* J. K. Lord, quoted by Buckland, *Curiosities of Natural History*, 4th series, p. 186, note.

† Darwin, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

* Baring-Gould, *Book of Dartmoor*, p. 43.

† Stevens, *Flint Chips*, p. 74.

ence in age between the oldest and newest objects found should be counted in centuries rather than in generations.

By the bones, other than human, the following genera are represented: *Bos taurus*, *Ovis aries*, *Equus caballus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Lepus cuniculus*. All these occur at the grave-level. No bones of extinct mammalia have been found.

Lumps of a dark red ruddle and of an ochreous substance, which seems to owe its colour to iron oxide, have been found in the graves, and also on the site of the discovery of the sepulchral urn No. 2, which is described by Mr. Bullen; one grave also contained a blue putty-like substance. As the early inhabitants of these islands are known to have dyed their bodies, and also to have practised tattooing, these substances may have been used as pigments. Guest is of opinion that the name "Britain" is derived from "Brith" (Irish "Brit"), meaning "painted."* The presence of these pigments in the tombs may point to the existence here of the custom of disguising the dead which is well known to have prevailed elsewhere.†

As evidence of the age of a find, the presence of metal objects is most important. Now, bronze fibulae, pins, etc., have been found at Harlyn in considerable abundance, and these are said to belong to the La Tène period (about B.C. 360 to B.C. 50); but the lower graves contained only the simpler forms of flint, slate and shell objects, and the bronze occurred at the higher levels, so that the earliest graves may be of a much higher antiquity than that indicated by the above dates.

Of even greater importance than the bronze is the occurrence of an iron implement in the round cist. This grave is at a low level, and if the object referred to was buried with the original occupants of the cist, the interment must belong to the Iron period; but it should be noted that there are indications that the grave had been disturbed, for two femora were found separated from the skeletons to which they belonged, and lying on the top of the cist. It is possible, therefore,

that the iron object may have been introduced at the time when the grave was disturbed. The Rev. D. Gath Whitley is of opinion that the bronze and iron "are merely later introductions, as they have been proved to be in many French neolithic burial-places."* He bases his argument, however, chiefly on the position of the skeletons and the mode of burial, and these seem hardly conclusive. We know from Cæsar† that the natives of this country used iron both for ornaments and as money, but that the metal was scarce; and if we regard this particular implement as having been introduced into the grave at the time of the interment, it may be worth noting that it was found with the skeleton of a child and in a round cist. This unusual form of grave may be connected with the social position of the occupants, and it is well known that the priestly caste among the Celtic tribes reserved the monopoly of working in iron (whence the Wayland Smith mythus), and that any object made of this metal was a potent charm to keep off evil spirits from children.‡ This, however, is merely a suggestion. Of the authorities who have published opinions upon this Harlyn find, Dr. Beddoe is disposed to conclude that the burial-ground may be dated as later than the Gallo-Belgic, and before the Roman Conquest. Mr. Bullen thinks that a long period, extending from the Neolithic to the early Iron Ages is here represented; and Mr. Whitley considers the interments as Neolithic. It is to be hoped that further discoveries may decide the question.§

* *Journ. of R. Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. xv., p. 105.

† *Gallic War*, v. 12., etc.

‡ Dr. G. Fleming in *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1902.

§ Since the above was written several important finds have been made—e.g., another round cist and several beautifully-finished slate implements, which are drilled at one end, perhaps for suspension.

(To be concluded.)



* *Origines Celtica*, ch. i.; Martial, ep. xi. 53, etc.; Darwin, *Descent of Man*, p. 574.

† *Book of Dartmoor*, p. 96.

The Bagpipe.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

IT would be a very sanguine individual who entertained the possibility of the question being satisfactorily answered that has recently appeared in *Notes and Queries*, as to who first put the English bagpipes together. One might almost as hopefully wait for the mists of antiquity to roll away and reveal the identity of the genius among our Celtic progenitors who fashioned the first drinking-vessel from the plastic clay, and perhaps difficulties as thorny would present themselves to him who endeavoured to trace the origin of tramways beyond the seventeenth century back to remote ages. But the region of conjecture—and is not conjecture often the handmaid of fact?—is ever open to the explorer of antiquity—that is, if he escape being knocked on the head at its portals. And if he cannot always be sure while looking anxiously towards the horizon, like Salarino for the return of his “wealthy Andrew,” that his investment of an ounce of conjecture will produce a pound of fact, he is, at all events, at ease in the thought that the oppugning and ultimate confutation to which he has laid himself open has been elicited by the fact of his proposition having been frankly conjectural. Perhaps it is permissible, therefore, to observe that while there were doubtless other facts in the phenomena of Nature to suggest to the philosophy of early man an automatic wind-instrument of music such as the bagpipe, its principle was possibly first inculcated by the use of air-inflated skins after the manner represented in a sculptured bas-relief in the Nimroud Gallery of the British Museum, where, in passing a river, the soldiers are swimming, supported by skins filled with air, while others on shore are inflating skins preparatory to entering the stream. And for this application of a buoyant air-vessel Nature had provided a precedent in the peculiar structure of the globe-fish in its possession of the power of distending itself into a globular form by inflating with air the large sac contained in its abdomen. Thus distended, it floats along the water, back

downwards, propelled by its pectoral fins. The air being thus turned to use in its imprisonment, why, in escaping, should it be allowed to run to waste when it might be harnessed in the cause of music? Whether this was the light in which the situation struck the first bagpipe maker or not, the principle of a blown-up air-bag, in connexion with the fact that the pipe is, so far as can be ascertained, the most ancient of all musical instruments, would certainly seem to indicate for the bagpipe a very remote antiquity, although, I believe, direct evidence of its existence in Asia in remote times seems to be absent.*

In modern times an amusing combination of the Assyrian lifebuoy and Scottish bagpipe received an illustration in the experience of a naval captain, James Clerk, who was a relative of the eminent scientist, James Clerk Maxwell. He was wrecked on the Hooghly, and swam ashore, using the bag of the pipes for a float. When he gained the shore he “played an unco’ fit,” which not only cheered the survivors, but frightened the tigers away (*Life of Maxwell*, by Lewis Campbell and Professor Garnett, 1884, p. 3). Dr. Kitto, in his *Illustrated Family Bible*, says that the modern Oriental bagpipe is composed of a goatskin, usually with the hair on, and in the natural form, but deprived of the head, the tail, and the feet, being thus just of the same shape as that used by the water-carriers (p. 1373).

It is believed by the Javans that the first music was produced by the accidental admission of air into a *bambu* tube, which was left hanging on a tree.† A similar tradition is current among the Chinese. Lyng-lun, the most profound musician in China, was ordered by the Emperor Hoang-ty to arrange and regulate Chinese music on the same principle upon which Hoang-ty had arranged law and politics throughout the Chinese Empire. Having pushed the pith out of a bamboo that he had shortened between two of the knots, he blew through it, when, to his intense surprise, it produced a

* I am told that there is some representation on an Assyrian monument of the bagpipe in one of Perrot and Chipiez's works, but I have not been able to find it.

† Raffles' *History of Java*.

most beautiful note. Simultaneously, the river Hoang-ho, which ran boiling by, produced by its roar a tone that was in unison with the note of the bamboo. "Behold," cried Lyng-lun, "the fundamental sound of nature!"

Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, in his *History of Music*, 1893, p. 1, says that the first stage in the development of music was probably that of the drum. But if savages "sometimes have the drum alone, but never the pipe alone," the fact is not necessarily because the drum was the first to be invented. That instrument is less complex in its mechanism than the pipe, and consequently more readily adaptable to the needs of the aboriginal. And perhaps the accidental concussion of some object with the blown-out skin, which served either as a life-buoy or pipe-bag, suggested the drum. It is a striking fact that the oldest extant illustration of the bagpipe, or, rather, of an instrument partaking of the nature of both bagpipe and syrinx, exists in a terra-cotta found by Mr. Barker at Tarsus, in Cilicia, in the possession of whose family it, no doubt, remains, since it is not in the British Museum. Here are the seven notes of the scale, derived, according to the Chinese legend, from the two magical birds that sang them one after another, supplementing the note produced in unison by the bamboo tube and the rushing river. The earliest known mention of a bagpipe, apparently, is given by Liddell and Scott; *vide* Reiske, *Dio Chrysostomos*, p. 381: "And they say that he is skilled to write, to work as an artist, and to play (the pipe = *αυλειο*) with his mouth on the bag (*ασχος*) placed under his armpits." Dion Chrysostomos flourished A.D. 100. The earliest known mention of the word "*ασκαυλης*" is in Martial's *Epigrams*, Bk. X., iii. Martial flourished A.D. 104. Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, in a series of papers, characterized by great research, upon "The Origin of the Organs of the Ancients," says that it has been revealed by the straws or beating-reeds found within pipes which had been enclosed within mummy cases that the ancient Egyptians were acquainted with the use of the bagpipe drone. There is one in the British Museum with the reed-tongue inside. Lane, in his *Modern Egyptians*, 1846, vol. ii., p. 210, says that a rude kind of bagpipe (*zummarah bi-soan*) is some-

times, but rarely, seen in Egypt, its bag being a small goatskin. This seems to have resembled the primitive bag formed from a goatskin, into which were fastened two pipes, one for inflating purposes, and the second pierced with lateral holes to be stopped by the fingers, on which the melody was played.

That a musical instrument of such universal use, and almost exclusively confined to the peasantry—excepting, of course, in sophisticated instances like that of the French lady's musette, with its white silk case and pale pink ribbons of the time of Louis XV.—was known at an early stage of the migrations of the human race seems very probable. The *ασκαυλος* of the Greeks (the *tibia utricularis* of the Romans) was a simple pipe, if one may judge by an illustration in Rich's *Dictionary*, apparently that known to the former as the *μοναυλος*, which resembled the flageolet, with an air-bag attached. This resembles the Moshuq of Northern India and the S'ruti-upanga, or Bhazana-s'ruti of Southern India, the two latter being represented in *Music and Musical Instruments of Southern India and the Deccan*, by C. R. Day, 1891. Mr. A. J. Hipkins, in his *Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique*, 1888, says that, if we may judge by the peculiar scale of the Scotch bagpipe, it would appear almost certain that the instrument, in its modern forms, has come from the East, and was most likely brought by the Crusaders. This would not, of course, apply to the ancient principle of a pipe and air reservoir, which is traced back to the Romans, but to the boring of the finger-holes of the chanter, the reed-pipe by which the melody is made. The instrument was probably, therefore, already known to the Celtic races of Britain and Ireland, having travelled with them in their migrations from East to West, when it gained an additional popularity in Britain by its reintroduction by Roman legionaries, especially by such of them as had been Calabrian mountaineers. Then another impetus may have been given to its popularity, as suggested in a paper by Mr. H. Balfour in, I think, the *Gipsy Folklore Journal*, by the gipsies from India. The charms of the bagpipe are, however, still duly appreciated, I believe, in parts of Italy

and Sicily, in Calabria, in Lower Brittany, parts of Germany, Russia, Poland, Servia, in Assouan, and in Scotland and Ireland.

When, in 1748, all hereditary jurisdictions were abolished in the Hebrides by Act of Parliament, thereby completely destroying the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles, the use of the bagpipe began to be forgotten. Some of the chief families still entertained a piper, whose office was anciently hereditary. In Dr. Johnson's time there had been in Skye, beyond all memory, a college of pipers, which was then not quite extinct. Another in Mull had expired sixteen years previously. To these colleges, while the pipe retained its honour, the students of music repaired for education (*Tour in the Hebrides in 1773*). One of the most intelligent observers who ever visited this country was the distinguished French geologist and traveller, M. Faujas de St. Fond. In his scarce work, *Travels through England and Scotland to the Hebrides*, in 1784, he describes how he met, in Edinburgh, the venerable author of the *Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, who, finding that his French friend was attached to music, proposed to introduce him to a kind of concert, of which the visitor had no previous idea. He was conducted into a spacious room with a numerous audience, but neither orchestra, musicians, nor instruments. A large space, however, was left in the middle of the room, surrounded by benches, on which sat gentlemen only, while ladies and gentlemen were dispersed over other parts of the house. The gentlemen in the centre were the umpires in a musical competition of Highland and Hebridean bagpipers which was about to take place. In a short time a folding-door opened, "and to my surprise I saw a Highlander advance in the costume of his country, and walk up and down the empty space with rapid steps and an agitated air, blowing his noisy instrument, the discordant sounds of which were enough to rend the air. The tune was a kind of sonata, divided into three parts; but I confess I could distinguish neither air nor design in the music. I was struck only with the attitude, the exertions, and the warlike countenance of the piper. . . . During the third part of the air,

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I observed tears flowing from the eyes of numbers of the audience.

"Having listened with much attention to eight pipes in succession, I at last began to discover that the first part of the air was a warlike march; the second seemed to describe a sanguinary action, the musician endeavouring, by a rapid succession of loud and discordant noises, to represent the clashing of arms and the shrieks of the wounded, and all the horrors of a battlefield. In this part the performer seemed convulsed, and in his gestures he represented a man in actual combat, while he made his instrument in some measure correspond with his motions.

"With a rapid transition, the piper now passed to the third part, a kind of andante, when his violent gestures ceased, his countenance assumed an air of deep sorrow, and the sound of his instrument was plaintive, languid, and melancholy. He now represented the wailings and lamentations of friends for the loss of the slain, and it was this part that drew tears from the eyes of the beautiful Scotch ladies. The whole of this entertainment was so extraordinary, and the impression which it made on the greater part of the audience was so different from what I felt, that I could not avoid ascribing it to an association of ideas, which connected the discordant sounds of the bagpipe with some historical facts thus forcibly brought to recollection." This work is little known, probably because it relates chiefly to mineralogy. An account of the author will be found in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*. Early representations of the Scottish bagpipe (A.D. 1400 to 1500) in Roslyn Chapel and in Melrose Abbey will be found illustrated in Sir John Graham Dalyell's *Musical Memoirs of Scotland*, 1849, plates i., ii., etc. Other satires on the bagpipe—one in stone—occur in J. F. Campbell's *Popular Tales of the Western Highlands*, 1862, vol. iv., p. 56. In January, 1904, Dr. Daniel Ferguson read a paper on folk-song before the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Glasgow, and was disposed to think that the choro upon which the Scots played in the twelfth century was the bagpipe, since "it would have been a sorry sight to witness a Highlander wandering in his native straths and glens with a harp in his hands," and that the backwardness of

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Scotland's musical development was due, not to the pipes, but to the nation's long isolation.

The Chinese bagpipe resembles closely the Scottish, without the buzzing of the drone. On one occasion a Highlander playing his bagpipe was parading the deck of an Indian ship, when a sailor was tempted by the mere spirit of mischief to take a young pig in his arms, which, being pressed to his side, emitted sounds at least as loud if not as musical as those of the pipes. While the action was irresistibly comic, and shouts of laughter echoed through the ship, the Highlander was with difficulty prevented from visiting summary vengeance on the author of the jest (*The Chinese*, by John Francis Davis, F.R.S., 1836, vol. ii., p. 270).

Camden in his *Britannia* says that about the year 1566 the "wild Irish" used the bagpipe in their wars instead of a trumpet. As late as 1732 mention is made, in the London *Evening Post* of June 17 in that year, of a "noted Irish bagpiper" who was concerned in a quarrel in a brandy-shop by Mermaid Court, near Charing Cross.

From Chaucer's time, and probably before, up to the sixteenth century, it was in England an instrument of national rustic use, so simple in its structure that Fuller, in his *Worthies*, describes it as being little more than "an Oaten pipe, improved with a Bag, wherein the imprisoned wind pleadeth melodiously for the Inlargement thereof" (*Lincolnshire*, ed. 1662, p. 152). But no example of the Lincolnshire bagpipe survives. It was, however, in use as late as Drayton the poet's time, for the following lines occur in his *Polyolbion* published in 1613 (ed. 1793, Song xxv., p. 507):

From Wytham, mine own town, first water'd with my
source,
As to the eastern sea. I hasten on my course,
Who sees so pleasant plains, or is of fairer seen,
Whose swains in shepherd's grey, and girls in Lincoln
green?
Whilst some the ring of bells, and some the bagpipe
ply,
Dance many a merry round, and many a hydeg.

A later allusion to the Lancashire bagpipe occurs in Heywood's *Lancashire Witches* (1634, Act III., Scene 1): "She has spoke to purpose, and whether this were witchcraft or

not, I have heard my Aunt say twenty times, that no Witchcraft can take hold of a Lancashire Bag-pipe, for it selfe is able to charme the Divell, ile fetch him." The English county in which one finds the latest survival of bagpipe music is Northumberland, where James Allan, the celebrated player on the Northumbrian pipes at the end of the eighteenth century, only excelled as an exponent of this rustic music in a county where it was a common rustic acquirement. Allan died in 1810. See also Chappell's *Old English Popular Music*, 1893, vol. ii., p. 66.

In early illustrated manuscripts the bagpipe is of frequent occurrence. One of the fourteenth century depicts pipers attending two sword and buckler players (B. Mus., 14 E. III., f. 140). In another early fifteenth-century manuscript the bagpipe-player is shown with the shepherds watching their flocks by night, the figure in the heavens bearing the scroll upon which is written, "Gloria in excelsis" (18,213, f. 40). This scene occurs again in a Harleian manuscript of 1460—5,762, f. 62; in Eg. 2,045, f. 89, and 11,867, f. 38. See also Lans. 1,178, f. 222. Items in the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII., 1493, are: "To Pudsey, piper on the bagpipe, 6s. 8d.," "To the King's piper for a rewarde, 6s. 8d." (1494); and "To hym that playeth upon the bagpipe, 10s." (1495). A very late notice of the old English bagpipe occurs in Best's *Rural Economy in Yorkshire in 1641* (Surtees Society, 1857), where it is recorded that at "My Lord Finche's custome att Watton for Clippinge," the piper was allowed 6d. "for playing to the clippers all the day" (p. 96).

Bagpipes are being played by peasantry in a sixteenth-century representation of a pilgrims' procession to the church of Saint Willibrod à Epternacht, près Luxembourg (*Vie Militaire et Religieuse au Moyen Age*, par Paul Lacroix, 1873, p. 433). See also *Archæologia*, vols. iii., xvi. and xxii.; Walker's *Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards*; O'Connor's *Dissert. on the Hist. of Ireland*; Emil Naumann's *Hist. of Music* (trans., vol. i., pp. 260-263); *Musical Myths and Facts*, by Carl Engel, 1876, p. 34; Tylor's *Primitive Culture*, 1891, vol. i., p. 210; Pennant;

Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique, by A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A., 1888, where there is a beautiful illustration of the Northumbrian bagpipes; Miss Kathleen Schlesinger's *Researches into the Origin of the Organs of the Ancients*, of which a copy, though not in the British Museum Library, may, thanks to the courtesy of the late Dr. Murray, be seen in the Græco-Roman Department; *Primitive Music*, by Richard Wallaschek; Grove's *Dictionary of Music*; Descriptive Catalogue of Musical Instruments at the Royal Military Exhibition, 1891; Catalogue of Loan Collection and List of Musical Instruments, by A. J. Hipkins, 1885; Catalogue of the Musical Instruments, Ancient and Modern, exhibited at the Royal Aquarium, in September, 1892; of the Donaldson Collection of Curious Musical Instruments, exhibited at the Royal College of Music in 1894; of the Galpin Collection; and *Index Bibliographique* (of works on musical instruments), published by the Conservatoire National de Musique. Who the present makers of the French rural bagpipes are one cannot say, but the best makers of the more sophisticated "musette" were formerly Le Vacher, the Hotteterres, father and son; Nicolas and Jean, Lissieux, Perrin, etc., as will be seen, according to Grove's *Dictionary of Music*, by reference to Mersenne's *Harmonie Universelle*; Borjon's *Traité de la Musette*, and *Méthode pour la Musette*, by Louis Hotteterre, 1737.



Anstey Church, Hertfordshire.

By W. B. GERISH.

HAVE noticed that throughout the Eastern Counties the smallest and most secluded villages frequently possess churches of singular beauty and interest. The subject of this article is an instance of this. As Canon Davys once said, "we have here a miniature minster, perfect in its people's nave and aisles, its chapels in the transepts, and its ancient choir." It is indeed an excellently proportioned build-

ing, and in plan, size, and appearance closely resembles Wheathampstead, in Western Hertfordshire. Viewed from the Hare Street approach, it cannot fail to strike the visitor with admiration, and had the roofs only retained their original pitch, it would have seemed to be much in the same condition as in the early part of the fifteenth century. Closer investigation, however, reveals the fact that certain portions of the fabric urgently need repair, but, alas! as my friend the Rector explains, it is a very poor parish without a squire and with but a single resident landowner (absenteeism being as much a feature at Anstey as in the "distressed country"); and from its position, five miles from any railway or town, out of the track of the tourist, and in a purely agricultural district, any scheme of reparation is impossible without outside assistance.

The fabric undoubtedly owes its existence to the piety of the d'Anestie family, who held the manor at the Conquest. The previous Saxon owner is believed to have been one of Harold's huscarls, but whether he fell at Senlac or fled abroad there is no evidence to show. He was at any rate dispossessed, and the estate fell to the share of d'Anestie. The Saxon church that then existed upon the site of the present structure was, it may be assumed, a small rubble and flint building similar to that of Little Hormead, situated three miles off. All traces of the early church appear to have been swept away when the present building was erected.

The raised ground upon which the church stands has the appearance of being artificial. It slopes sharply on all sides, save the east, but the slope here has been altered to form a road.

When d'Anestie set to work to rebuild the church in the massive Norman style,* he was much hampered by the lack of stone. There is a tradition of a local quarry which produced a harder stone than clunch, but the majority of the material used internally appears to be Totternhoe stone. Tradition avers that much of the stone came from the destroyed castle, and in proof points to the

* I have a theory that the church as first built by d'Anestie was not cruciform, but a small building, of which the present tower is the only existing portion.

unusual transept turret, with its crenelle lights, as evidence of the use of the castle stones. There is little doubt that the partial destruction, and, later, entire ruin, of the fortress gave material for additions and repairs to the fabric. At this date portions of worked stones are to be seen in the stepping-stones to the cottages in the vicinity, and some fragments lie in or near the castle moat.

To what saint the church is dedicated is not known, but it is generally assumed to be St. George. One of the bells is inscribed:

"Sancte George, ora pro nobis,"

and this doubtless gives currency to the belief.*

The principal entrance to the churchyard is now at the south-east corner, but formerly it was through a lych-gate at the south-west end. The road from the east originally ran past this entrance, but it has been diverted, and only a footpath remains. The lych-gate is an interesting feature; few original gates survive in the county. The oak frame is, I think, early Jacobean, but the brick shed at the side is a later addition—it probably replaced a similar structure of wood.

The south porch is a late addition of the Perpendicular period. It has two windows of four lights each on either side, but the innermost of these are blocked, and appear always to have been thus. This period seems to possess many features of this kind; architectural devices without apparent utility are by no means uncommon. On the sills of the windows are several of the sundial marks which are of frequent occurrence in porches, on buttresses, and on quoins, but no satisfactory reason has been adduced for their appearance. I was inclined to regard them as the work of idle youths, but the deep scoring of the stone renders this rather improbable. In the *St. Albans Archaeological Society Transactions*, part iii., vol. ii., there is an article dealing with these, but I do not agree with the theories there set forth.

* The full inscription is "Sancte George, ora Pro Nobis Ser Richard Pantan depute." There are also two Maltese crosses, two shields—one having the rose-en-soleil, and the other the Plantagenet arms—and the founder's stamp. The date is probably 1510, and it is said to be the earliest-known mention of a deputy rector or curate.

The nave, when it possessed its high-pitched open timber roof, naturally presented a better proportioned appearance to what it does to-day with its ugly flat ceiling. It was re-roofed in 1830, but this consisted in lowering the pitch by cutting off the decayed beam-ends and plastering it over. The four bays of severely plain piers, the arches of which are unusually straight, and the clerestory, belong to the later Early English period, the Geometrical as distinguished from the simple Lancet. Both the arcades and clerestory probably owe their existence to the material acquired from the final destruction of the castle. It is tolerably certain the keep of the castle was in existence in a more or less ruinous condition until about the year 1400, although Henry III. had ordered Nicholas d'Anestie to take down as much of the castle as had been built since or during the Barons' Wars.

The font, according to Cussans, belongs to the Early English period, but I am of opinion that it is earlier. My friend Mr. Whitford Anderson dates it from the early part of the twelfth century, assigning as his reason the peculiar shape and the symbolical use of carving as distinct from the sacred numbers of which so much use was made in later times. The octagonal bowl is ornamented at the corners with men grasping in either hand the prow of a boat, probably a Norman galley. It apparently symbolizes either the ark or waters of baptism, and is, I think, the work of a Norman mason, who copied it from some similar design in use in Normandy. Hulme, in *Symbolism of Christian Art*, says: "The early fathers write of their flocks as pisciculi, since they became new creatures as they emerged from the waters of baptism." Both Tertullian and Durandus take the same view, the former saying, "We are born of water like a fish," and the latter, "The fish is the emblem of the Christian as being born again of water, hence sculptured on fonts." The Rural Dean, I understand, makes the suggestion that the figures are symbolical of the admitted believer to baptism in the ark of Christ's Church. I should be glad of information respecting similar fonts elsewhere.

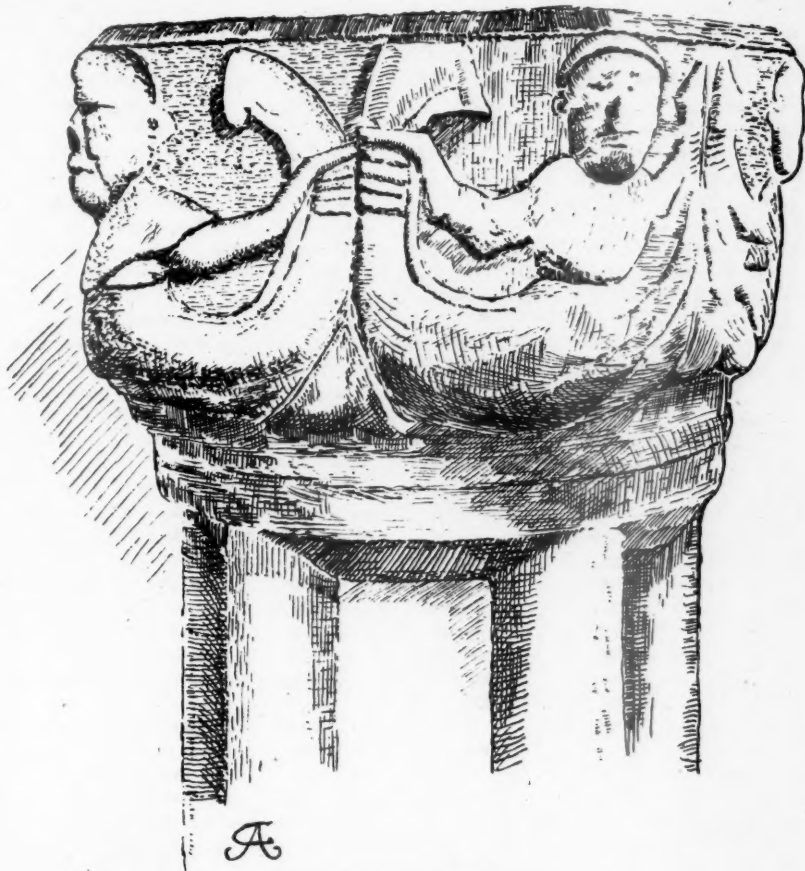
The bowl rests upon a central column surrounded by five smaller shafts, but I am

inclined to think these supports are a comparatively recent addition.

The aisles are of a later date than the nave. The work of taking down the walls of the nave and replacing them with arcades must have occupied a considerable time, and

heraldic glass, probably Tudor. How this escaped the attention of Robert Aylee, the Bishop's Stortford glazier, who is responsible for so much destruction in our Eastern Hertfordshire churches, I am unable to surmise.

The tower, from its situation at the junc-



ANSTEY CHURCH: THE FONT.

it is probable that funds for the enlargement came in but slowly. Hence the next period of architectural style had well advanced before the aisles were completed, and the Decorated style appears in the windows and doorways. In the heads of the windows north and south of the west door are a few fragments of

tion of nave and chancel, is an interesting feature. The four piers and arches are Transition Norman, and are of exactly equal height and span. The arcades rest on plain capitals and the typically massive piers of the period, and are supported on the west side by two semi-detached columns, the shafts of which

are ornamented at the top, centre, and base with a collar, while a string of small columns over the arch constitutes a hood-moulding. There are Early English doorways in the north and south faces of the tower, level with the floor of the upper story of the transepts (now destroyed). That in the south transept is blocked with large fragments of stone, but that in the north transept is still used to give access (by means of a step-ladder) to the belfry. Its height is reduced at the crown by the ceiling of the transept, which was made flat at the same time as the nave. There are no traces of any rood-loft; the rood may have been affixed to a bracket upon the wall. Part of what is said to be the old rood-screen is utilized as a partition in the transept to form a vestry. The upper portion of the tower belongs to the late Decorated period. I am inclined to think the original upper story of the tower had become unsafe or perhaps fell down, as was frequently the case; hence the different style. There are six bells, which are rung from the floor of the church.

The north transept I have previously referred to as being used for a vestry. This contains an interesting vestment chest of 1½-inch oak, with plain iron bands, having a drop-handle at the side and eyes at the ends, where other similar handles have been. It has roughly-wrought oak bearers, and has two locks, one of which is still in use. There is an oblong slit in the lid which seems to indicate that it was once used for offerings. There is also a massive post-Reformation communion-table in the vestry dating from about the time of Queen Anne.

The transept is lighted by but one window to the north, but the blocked west window was similar to those in the south transept, except that on its inner face are two upright mullions, which are evidently original, as the heading bonds in the window-head. Mr. Anderson thinks that it is only a rear-arch serving to carry the inner face of a thick wall. There was apparently no window on the eastern side, but the wall here may have been of later construction, as at one period there was a building, possibly an extension of the transept, to the east of it. The ends of the beams which supported it project from the wall a little above the ground-level out-

side, and the position of the roof or another story is indicated by four projecting corbels which exist on the north of the chancel. This building, which may have been a priest's residence or sacristy, extended as far eastwards as the chancel. It was a later addition, and blocked up three of the chancel windows, the eastern of which was opened up at the restoration of 1830. There is a large aumbry on the exterior wall of the chancel, so that the theory of the lower portion being a sacristy is probably correct.

The south transept was used as a chantry chapel and a burial-place of the d'Anestie family. There is a recessed tomb in the south wall decorated with crocketed pinnacles, the western of which has been sawn off level with the window-sill, and this seems to indicate that the windows are later than the tomb. In the recess is an effigy of a lady, judging by the hair close-bound to the face and the kerchief over, with two babes, twins, on either arm. The lady's head reclines on a pillow, and her feet rest on a lion couchant. Above the recess is a female head; I should suggest as the approximate date 1300 to 1350.

Adjoining the recess is a fine projecting column and bowl piscina, and there are traces of a reredos in the shape of an image bracket under the eastern window. The altar stone, I am told, lies on the ground immediately beneath its former situation, but is now hidden from sight by the wooden floor.

At the south-west angle of the transept is the entrance to the stone staircase contained in the exterior turret. This led to a room which extended over the transept, and was probably the abode of the chantry priest. It was lighted by a small window, still *in situ*, immediately over the large south window.

The windows on the south-east and west are curiously arched inside, the crowns of the arches being much lower than the head of the windows themselves, the space between gradually sloping inwards, thus giving a maximum of light.

The chancel was to a great extent spoilt by the destruction of a beautiful geometric Early English window, which was replaced by a modern perpendicular one in 1830. The excuse for this vandalism was that the former was decayed, but if this was the case,

how is it that windows of the same period in other parts of the fabric are still sound? On either side of the east window are the remains of what I think must have been lofty niches, but merely one side of each remains, and the niches have been filled up.

The grotesque heads at the terminals of the north and south lancet windows are curious; several of them seem to have been purposely defaced. The triple sedilia, graduated for the priest and his two assistants who were not in priest's orders, are later than the rest of the chancel. The westernmost sedile is surmounted by an arched canopy,

On the north side of the chancel is a door, now blocked. The doorway is cut diagonally through the wall, and it is possible may have been intended to afford the priest in the sacristy a view of the altar, he himself being unseen. An examination of the underside of the door-arch reveals traces of a winding staircase which once existed, and communicated with the upper floor of the sacristy. There is a dolphin's head at the extremity of the hood moulding very well executed.

On the north and south of the chancel are twelve miserere stalls (six on each side), four



ANSTEY CHURCH: SOUTH PORCH AND TURRET.

and to the right of the eastern seat is a tapering lancet opening which communicates with a fine piscina. This opening, Cussans says, was evidently made to enable the priest, sitting in his recessed seat, to view the high altar. This is, I am of opinion, incorrect, as no such view is obtainable. I regard it as a merely decorative device, and in this Mr. Anderson agrees with me. The piscina has a double drain, showing that it was inserted not later than the thirteenth century. In the upper part is a credence table, supported on a plain circular arch, and it has a cinquefoil head.

of those on the south being respectively carved with two fools' heads, a grinning face, birds and foliage, while from the remaining two the carving has disappeared. The six on the north side are simply ornamented with oak and sycamore leaves and fan tracery, executed with considerable skill, the spray of four oak-leaves on the third seat from the east being particularly well executed. Some of the bench-ends of the choir-stalls have been preserved, and good copies of these have been made where the originals had disappeared.

The chancel is noticeably long in propor-

tion to the nave, the lengths and widths (outside measurement) being as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|----------------------------|
| Chancel | - | - | 36 feet long, 18 feet wide |
| Nave | - | - | 46 " " 18 " " |
| Aisles | - | - | 46 " " 10 " " |
| Transepts | - | - | 18 " square. |

I was informed that at the 1881 restoration the east end of the chancel, which had been raised some four steps, was altered by graduating the steps to the entire length of the chancel, but I am inclined to think this alteration took place a couple of centuries earlier. At the same time, it was found necessary to underpin the south wall, and while so doing the workmen discovered a reliquary containing human (or mammalian) blood in a putlog hole in the wall. Various theories of its origin were started—that it was a Crusader's blood (akin to heart-burial), that it was the relic of a saint (like that of St. Januarius), or that it was a charm, but nothing very satisfactory has been adduced therefrom. Among the church property at the rectory are some eighteenth-century tally-sticks, used for keeping the church accounts, and a good velvet seventeenth-century altar-cloth, dated 1637.

The church plate is modern, but there is a tradition that the ancient plate is buried somewhere in the rectory grounds, hidden thus to escape confiscation at the Great Pillage. It is supposed that prior to the purchase of the present communion set a pewter one was used, and a pewter flagon still exists in the vestry.

I have not been able to ascertain what churchwardens' books exist, but the registers are in good preservation, and date from 1558.

To the Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, Messrs. A. Whitford Anderson, R. T. Andrews, and G. Aylott I am indebted for suggestions and assistance, and especially to the latter for his kindness in preparing sketches to illustrate this paper.



Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes": Supplement.

THE accompanying items were received too late to find their place in the volume just published by Mr. Quaritch, and as the majority are of unusual rarity, including the contents of a recent find, it was thought desirable to print them in the *Antiquary*.

ALEXANDER DE VILLA DEI.

Textus alexandri cum sententiis et cōstructionibus. [A large woodcut of master and pupils. Col.] Libro doctrinali Alexandri vigilanter correcto Richardus Pynson finē felicem imprimere iubet. Anno dñi. M.CCCC.XVI. 4°, A—C in eights; D—P in sixes; Q, 7 ll. O 7 with the page device on both sides, Q 8 having been probably blank.

The only copy which has occurred was Crossley's, which was imperfect.

AUGUSTINE, St., *Bishop of Hippo*.

The Glasse of vaine-glorie: Faithfully translated (out of S. Avgvstine his booke, intituled, *Speculum peccatoris*) into English by W. P. Doctor of the Lawes. [An emblematical print with *Sic transit gloria mundi* at foot.] Printed at London by Iohn Windet, dwelling at the signe of the white Beare, nigh Baynards Castle. 1585. [Col.] Imprinted at London by Iohn Windet, dwelling in Adling streat, at the signe of the white Beare. 1585. Sm. 8°, A—D in twelves, D 12 with the colophon surmounted by a large woodcut bearing Windet's initials and the motto: *Non Solo Pane Vivet Homo*. B. M.

The *Glass* ends on D 4. On D 5 begins "The complaint of a sorrowfull Soule, . . . faithfully translated into English verse, by W. P.," in 8-line stanzas, which is followed by *A Psalme of Sion*, introduced by a separate preface. The whole volume is dedicated to Edmund Hasselwood of Ringestone, co. Lincoln, by W. P. ? W. Prideaux, since in a later impression the initials are expanded into *W. Prid.*

BALDWIN, WILLIAM.

A treatise of Morall philosophye, . . .
[Col.] Imprinted at London in fletestrete
at the sunne ouer againste the conduite by
Edwarde Whitchurche. . . . Sm. 8°,
A—Q 4 in eights. *B. M.* (imperfect)

B. W.

The Yellow Book: Or A Serious Letter
sent by a Private Christian to the Lady
Consideration, the first day of May, 1656.
Which she is desired to communicate in
Hide-Park to the Gallants of the Times a
little after Sun-set. Also, A brief Account
of the Names of some vain persons that
intend to be there, whose company the
new Ladies are desired to forbear. London,
Printed, and are to be sold by Mr. Butler
in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, neer the Three-
Tun Tavern, by the Market-place, 1656.
4°, A—C in fours.

The Trial of the Ladies. Hide Park, May.
Or, The Yellow Books Partner. London,
Printed, and are to be sold by Mr. Butler
in Lincolns field, near the three Tun
Tavern, by the new Market place. May
the first, 1656. 4°, A—F in fours.

BARCLAY, JOHN.

Ioannis Barclaii Poematvm Libri Dvo.
Editio postrema aucta. Oxonii, Excude-
bat G. Turner, Impensiis Guilielmi Webb.
CICLOCCXXXVI. Sm. 8°, A—C in twelves:
D, 4: E, 12: F, 6. The last leaf is
blank.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, D.D.

A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse, on
the first Sunday in Lent; Martij. 1600.
With a short discourse of the late Earle of
Essex his confession, and penitence, before
and at the time of his death. Whereunto
is annexed a true copie, in substance, of
the behauiour, speache, and prayer of the
said Earle at the time of his execution.
At London Printed for Mathew Law,
dwelling in Paules Church-yard neere
Watling-streete. 1601. 8°, A—E 7 in
eights, E 8 having been apparently blank.

This copy seems to vary from the one
previously described by me.

BODENHAM, JOHN.

Politeuphuia. Wits Common-Wealth,
Newly corrected and amended. . . . Lon-
VOL. XL.

don. Printed by R. Young, for J. Smeth-
wicke. . . . Sm. 8°, A—R in twelves,
R 12 blank.

BONNER, EDMUND, Bishop of London.

An honest godlye instruction, and infor-
mation for the tradynge and bringinge vp
of Children, set furth by the Bishoppe of
London. Cōmaunding all scholemaisters
and other teachers of youthe within his
Diocese, that they may neither teach,
learne reade, or vse anye other maner of
A B C, Catechisme or rudimentes, then
this made for the first instruction of
youth. Mense Januarij. 1556. Cum
priuilegio. . . . [Col.] Imprinted at
London, by Robert Caly, . . . The
xxvij. day of Nouember. M.D.L.V. Sm.
8°, A—B in eights. *B. M.*

**BRETNOR, THOMAS, Professor of the
Mathematics, and Student in Physic in
Cow Lane, London.**

Bretnor. 1617. A Newe Almanacke and
Prognostication for the Yeare of our Lord
God. 1617. Being the first from Leape
yeare. . . . Cum priuilegio. 8°, A—C
7 in eights (C 8 having probably had the
colophon).

(To be continued.)

**Antiquarian News.**

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers
for insertion under this heading.]

ON March 3, in the course of the sale of the Towns-
hend heirlooms, the most important lot was the
beautiful Bacon cup. It is a plain silver-gilt cup and
cover, 11½ inches high, 41 oz. 5 dwt., with the
London hall-mark, 1574, the maker's mark, a hooded
falcon in shaped shield, by Thomas Bampton, of the
Falcon. The only decorations on the almost hemi-
spherical bowl are three coats of arms and the follow-
ing inscription round the rim: "X. A. THYRDE.
BOWLE. MADE. OF. THE. GREATE. SEALE. OF.
ENGLANDE. AND. LEFT. BY. SYR. NYCHOLAS.
BACON. KNYGHT. LORDE. KEEPER. AS. AN.
HEYRELOME. TO. HIS. HOWSE. OF. STEWKEY.
1574." The cover, of flattened form, is surmounted
by a knop, inscribed, "Firma. X. Mediocria,"
above which is a three-handled cup in miniature
dominated by a hog. Bidding began at £500, and
ultimately the cup was knocked down to Messrs.
Crichton Brothers, of Bond Street, at £2,500. Of

the other two cups made from the Great Seal, one is destroyed, the other is said to belong to Mr. Wodehouse, M.P.



The King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard have had a striking history, which is well worthy of setting on record. The task has been suitably undertaken by Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., their Lieutenant, who has devoted himself for the last nine years to studying the records of the creation of the "Guard" in the fifteenth century and its history down to the present day. These Yeomen were in perpetual attendance on the Kings and Queens of England, and their history throws sidelights on some of the great questions of past times. The volume in which the results of his labour will appear will be illustrated with some sixty plates in colour and photogravure, some of them taken from the private collection of the King. A limited edition of 300 copies will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co.



In February Sir Robert Hunter presided over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. It was announced that the conveyance of "Marmers," the Kentish hill-top presented to the Trust through Miss Octavia Hill, was completed, and that the sixteenth-century house known as Judge Jeffrey's lodgings, Dorchester, had been acquired by an honorary member of the Trust. Among other matters dealt with were the proposed extension of Brockwell Park, the Cheddar Cliffs, the Avon Banks, and the Purley beaches.



Recent additions to the Colchester Museum include a fine specimen of that fast-disappearing agricultural implement the sickle, and a still rarer implement, a straw-splitter, used in the now extinct Essex industry of straw-plaiting, both of which have been given by Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, of Loughton. Mr. G. H. Joslin has given a curious spit or skewer with movable prongs, and a fine set of steel and brass spits and ladles has been deposited by the Hon. Curator Alderman Henry Laver, F.S.A.). It is intended eventually to fit up an old-fashioned fireplace in the museum, and gifts of andirons, spits, tinder-boxes, or any relic pertaining to the fireside of olden times will be much appreciated by the museum authorities.

SALES.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Milton's *Paradise Regained*, 1671, £27 10s.; Defoe's *Fortunes of Moll Flanders*, 1721, £19, and *The Fortunate Mistress*, 1724, £10 5s.; Francisci de Verulamio Summi Angliæ Cancellarii *Instauratio Magna* (containing the first edition of the "Novum Organum"), 1620, £15 10s.; Hakluyt's *Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation*, with facsimile of the Molyneux Map, 3 vols., 1599-1600, £24; Stow's *Chronicles of England*, 1590, presenta-

tion copy to William Lambarde, £6 5s.; *Natura Brevium*, etc., R. Pynson, 1525, £14 15s.; Chippendale's *Cabinet-makers' Director*, 1754, £17 10s.; Rowlandson's *Loyal Volunteers of London*, £23 10s.; Creighton's *Queen Elizabeth*, £13; Engravings from the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3 vols., £30 5s.; and a complete set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846-1902, £25 10s.—*Athenæum*, February 27.



Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold on the 29th ult. and the 1st inst. a selection from the library of the Rev. J. J. W. Bullock, of Radwinter, Saffron Walden, amongst which were the following: *Breviarium Romanum*, 1482, £18 10s.; *Breviarium Sarisburiense*, Paris, Regnault, 1555, £29 10s.; *Chronicon Nurembergense*, 1493, £24 10s.; Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 1817-30, £14 10s.; *Enchiridion Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis*, Paris, 1528, £60; Erasmus *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*, first edition, 1533, £23; *The Germ*, original issue, 1850, £21; *Horæ Romanæ*, printed upon vellum, Paris, Hardouin, 1516-30, £54; *Manuale ad Usus Sarum*, Paris, 1515, £50; *Missale ad Usus Sarum* (imperfect), Paris, 1510, £38 10s.; another, 1516, first page facsimile, £17; another, Paris, 1533, £23; another, Lond., J. Kyngston, 1535, £16; another, Paris, 1555, £21; *First Prayer-Book of King Edward VI.*, 1549, *mense Martii* on title, *mense Junii* at end, £77; *Second Prayer-Book of the same* (2 ll. facsimile), 1552, £20; *Liber Precum Publicarum*, 1560, £18 10s.; *Salisbury Primer* (imperfect), 1532, £25; *Hilsey's Primer*, 1539, £30 10s.; *Salisbury Primer*, 1543, £17 10s.; *Salisbury Primer in Latin*, with English Rubrics, 1557, £38; *Primer in English and Latin for the Use of Salisbury*, 1557, £20; *Processionale ad Usus Sarum*, 1544, £52; another, Rouen, 1555, £20.—*Athenæum*, March 5.



Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold yesterday porcelain, objects of art, and decorative furniture from various sources, including a small collection sold by order of the late Mr. John Chester, of 1, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. The few lots of note included the following: An old Worcester oviform vase, painted with dragons and flowers in the Oriental taste, and shaped panels, on dark-blue, scale-pattern ground, 6 inches high, £22 1s. (Wills); a Chelsea vase and cover and a pair of beakers, painted with birds among branches, and richly encrusted with coloured flowers and lake scrolls, 7½ inches and 12½ inches high, £33 12s. (Harding); an old Chinese *famille verte* dish, enamelled with a basket of flowers in the centre, surrounded by groups of lotos, chrysanthemums, and birds, 15 inches diameter, £32 11s. (Walters); a Lowestoft mug, painted in blue, with the inscription: "Add to knowledge temperance II. Peter James last of Saxmundham, 1769," £17 6s. 6d. (Levine); a salt glaze tea-pot and cover of unusual size, curiously decorated with a bacchanalian figure seated on a barrel, etc., painted in brilliant green and red, £35 14s. (Spyer); and an old Dresden group of lovers seated, with garlands of flowers, lambs at their feet, 6½ inches high, £50 8s. (Salamons).—*Times*, March 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 11.*—Mr. W. Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Brown, jun., communicated some descriptive remarks on a pictorial manual of alchemy exhibited by Mr. Albert Hartshorne.—The Earl of Yarborough exhibited a silver-gilt standing cup and cover, given by the town of Enkhuysen to William the Silent to commemorate the defeat of the Bourbon or Spanish fleet under the Comte de Bossu in 1573.—Mr. G. Grazebrook exhibited a number of miscellaneous antiquities found in the Thames at Cookham.—Mr. G. M. Arnold exhibited a leaden seal found at Milton-by-Gravesend, Kent.—Mr. A. J. Copeland exhibited and presented a leaden seal found at Waynflete, Lincs.

February 18.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. H. Newman communicated a memorandum on the preservation of some ancient wall-paintings, giving details of a process successfully applied by him to wall-paintings at Eastbridge Hospital (Canterbury), Harbledown, Aldermaston, and elsewhere.—Mr. Reginald A. Smith read some notes on the ornament of a silver treasure discovered deep in a stream-work near St. Austell, Cornwall, in 1774. It consisted of a silver chalice, a scourge or "discipline" of plaited silver wire, a penannular brooch, three silver bands and polygonal pin-head, with remarkable ornament enriched with niello, all of which were presented to the British Museum in 1880 by Mr. J. J. Rogers. A filigree pendant of gold and two ornamented silver finger-rings included in the find had disappeared before that date, but all were illustrated by the Society in *Archæologia*, vol. ix. (1789). There were, besides, 114 silver coins, of which the latest were two of King Alfred, so that the deposit was evidently made about 875. Cornwall was in a disturbed condition at the time, and the treasure may have been hidden for security by an Armorican saint, as intercourse with the opposite Frankish coast was frequent. Contemporary ornament in metal is rare, but niello-work and similar decorative motives exist on the hoop of the ring of Ethelwulf, and at the side of the bezel of the ring of Ethelswith, sister of Alfred the Great; on a silver-strap end in the Cuerdale hoard (about 910); and on the handle of a sword found at Wallingford, Berks; while the gold ring of Ahlstan, Bishop of Sherborne (823-867), offers some points of resemblance. In all these examples there is a marked absence of Irish influence, which is so manifest in many of the illuminated MSS., and no obvious connection with either Carolingian or Scandinavian art. They may therefore be described as Anglo-Saxon, showing a considerable advance on the productions of the pagan period; and the style can perhaps be traced through the Norman period to the naturalistic foliage of Early English architecture.—The Rev. Edmund Farrer exhibited a mutilated alabaster tablet of the fifteenth century, representing the beheading of St. John Baptist, from Rushworth College, Suffolk.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 2 a paper by Dr. Russell

Forbes on "Some Recent Discoveries in the Roman Forum" was read by Mr. R. E. Gooden, F.S.A. The paper gave an account of primitive tombs, containing cinerary and ex-votive vases, very early Italian pottery and bronze articles, below the pavement of the Sacra Via. In one tomb was a skeleton, with three jars containing wheat and husks of beans—offerings to the Manes. In connection with this subject Dr. Forbes quoted Ovid:

Scatter fruit and a small grain of salt,
With corn soaked in wine, and loose violets;
A jar holding these leave in the middle of the way.

Other discoveries were the remains of buried children, animal and fish bones, a hut-shaped cinerary vase similar to those found under the lava in the Alban hills, the remnants of a burnt hut, such as shepherds in the Campagna still use, and the skeleton of a colt, the last named covered by a tumulus. The Sabines sacrificed horses to Mars. An interesting question as to the boundaries of the ancient city is raised by some of these discoveries, as bodies were rarely buried within the walls. Sir H. Howorth, F.R.S., who presided, said he could not but think that after the destruction of Rome by the Gauls a large rearrangement of the city took place.—The second paper read was on "The Serpent Column of the Delphic Oracle," by Mr. T. Cato Worsfold.

Mr. Compton presided at the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on February 17.—Mr. I. Chalkley Gould said the Association had done some good by going to Sheffield last year, when they sent a petition to the Duke of Norfolk with regard to the preservation of the old British camp at Wincobank. This, with some additional land, had been presented to the town by the Duke on his marriage.—The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to His Grace, which was carried by acclamation.—Mr. W. J. Nichols then read a paper on the Chislehurst Caves and Dene Holes. The modern entrance to the caves, he said, was in a piece of woodland. Experience went to show that the chalk galleries were the work of successive ages, and the alcoves corresponded to them in width and height. He considered that the oldest part was constructed by the Druids for religious purposes, and was used also as stores for grain. The services of the Druids were mostly processional, and it was reasonable to look on these caves as places for religious teaching and refuges from an implacable foe. Another series he regarded as Roman, and thought that materials had been there obtained for the walls of the Roman city of Augusta. The third series was of later date. No articles of archaeological interest had been met with.—Mr. R. H. Forster dealt with the same subject from an entirely different point of view, and exhibited plans of the underground passages, which extended over 20 acres. Broadly speaking, the three groups might be considered contemporaneous, though the one in the middle was probably the oldest. He entirely rejected the granary and refuge theories for these passages, and looked upon them merely as early chalk mines, and supported his opinions by arguments

drawn from methods of mining in the North. In conclusion, he referred to the great interest of the subject, for very little was known about the archaeology of mines and mining.

Dr. Robert Munro presided at the February meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The first paper was a description, with plans and drawings, of the ancient forts in the parishes of Kilmartin, Kirkmichael G'assary, and North Knapdale, Argyllshire, by Dr. David Christison, secretary.—Mr. Andrew W. Lyons described most of the surviving examples of the very quaint style of decorative painting so prevalent throughout Scotland from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century. Most of these tempera-painted roofs are in castles, mansion-houses, or small churches, which, after disuse for worship, were converted into mausoleums, and usually bear evidence by dates, armorial bearings or badges, of having been executed after the union of the Crowns in 1603. The work generally is exceedingly good, its characteristic features being simplicity, breadth, and boldness of treatment, both in design and execution. Carefully-executed coloured drawings of each of the following existing examples of painted ceilings were exhibited and described, viz.: Aberdour Castle, Fifeshire, dated about 1636; Collairnie Castle, Fifeshire, 1607; the chapel of Falkland Palace, 1633; Earlsall, Fifeshire, 1620; the chapel of Stobhall Castle, Perthshire, 1633; the Church of St. Mary, Grandtully, Perthshire, 1636; Balbegno Castle, Kincardineshire; Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire; Nunraw House, Haddingtonshire; and Pinkie House, Musselburgh, about 1613.—Mr. W. M. Mackenzie gave descriptions, illustrated by photographic views, of a number of structures of archaic type, stone circles, etc., in the Island of Lewis. As to the origin of these structures, the author was inclined to differ from Captain Thomas's view of their comparatively recent erection, and to assign them to an earlier period, as the shielings of a people semi-pastoral in their modes of life. He then went on to describe the stone circles of the Island of Lewis, including the magnificent example at Callernish, with its central cairn and avenues of standing stones, and the two smaller but interesting groups further up the shores of Loch Roag.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held on February 23, Mr. J. R. Garstin presiding, Mr. M. J. MacEnery read a paper on "A Diary of the Siege of Limerick Castle, 1642," in which he described the events which led up to the siege and the defence made by Captain Courtenay and his garrison of about 250 men. The paper was illustrated by lantern views of ancient maps of the city of Limerick, which are at present in Trinity College.—Mr. P. J. O'Reilly read a paper on "Inscribed Stones and Crosses in the Barony of Rathdown, County Dublin." He dealt with the leacs found near Rathmichael, which were inscribed with longitudinal numbers and vertical markings and cup-shaped hollows. Numbers of these stones were marked in the shape of a cross. They were evidently ancient marked stones used in comparatively modern

times as gravestones for some persons of note. As to the round conical stones placed on many of the ancient crosses found in this district, the speaker said they were evidently revered grave-marks present when the crosses were being erected, and therefore placed on top of them. He thought that, although all recollection of heathen urns had apparently become extinct before the tenth century, these ruder stones were a pre-tenth-century memento of an unrecorded tradition, and their resemblance to an inverted urn for ashes was really striking. The speaker concluded with an explanation of the protuberances found on the plinths and wheels of crosses, which were evidently sculptures of human faces.—Mr. Ball, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Coffey, and Mr. Langrishe joined in the discussion which followed.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., presided at the February meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Mr. Edward Wooler read a paper on "Ancient Piercebridge, the Roman Magis," and said Piercebridge (Priests' Bridge) stands on the site of the Roman station Magis, which was garrisoned by the Pacenses of Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal and some adjacent territory. Some 233 yards distant, on the east of the station, the Roman military way entered the county palatine of Durham from Caractonium (Catterick) and passed on to Vinovia (Binchester). The station contained 10½ acres within its walls, being 610 feet wide and 765 feet in length—an unusually large size for a Roman station. Possibly this was due to the existence of the large British camp at Stanwick. From time to time a large number of Roman coins had been found at Piercebridge, and as recently as last year Mr. Priestman Gordon, whilst digging in his garden near the present bridge, turned up a couple of Roman coins in excellent preservation, as well as the bowl and a considerable part of the stem of a Roman pipe. The bowl, which is of good white clay, is about half the dimensions of an ordinary "churchwarden," and to it is attached about 3 inches of the stem. Bruce surmised that such pipes were used for smoking narcotics, most likely hemp. Numerous pieces of Samian ware, with its beautiful glaze, have been found at Piercebridge, as well as plain biscuit-ware of an earlier date. Mr. Wooler also referred interestingly to numbers of inscribed or sculptured stones which had been found, and to the stone coffin, evidently of great antiquity, found, at the end of December last, by Mr. Pierson, farmer, of Catterick, whilst cutting a drain. The coffin, which was formed of slabs of stone, was found about 100 yards due west of the west gate of the Roman station. On removing the cover, the partially ossified remains of a man were exposed, and the occupant is surmised to have been one of the Pacenses who formed the garrison at the station of Magis.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—February 17.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., President, in the chair.—Forty-four new members were elected, and thirty-six applications for membership received.—Exhibitions: By Lieutenant-Colonel Morrieson, a silver half-pound piece of Charles I., of the Shrewsbury mint, which bore clear indications of having

originally been of Hawkins, Type 3, but restruck from the dies of Type 1.—By Mr. Hoblyn, F.S.A., a variety of the crown or medal of Henry VIII., the bust being full instead of three-quarter faced.—By Mr. Bernard Roth, a groat of Henry VII., second coinage, weighing 45.6 grains, and having m.m. obv. escallop, rev. heraldic cinquefoil.—By Mr. Ogden, as further evidence in support of the President's chronological arrangement of the coinages of William I. and II., a silver penny, originally of Hawkins, 233, but restruck at Hereford from the dies of 234.—By Mr. Caldecott, a guinea issued at Port Philip, Australia, in 1853.—By Mr. Baldwin, a *mule* halfpenny from the obverse die for 1718 and the reverse die for 1719.—By Mr. Lionel Fletcher, a Clanerough Irish token of 1667.—By Mr. Wells, a plated contemporary forgery of the reign of Edgar, silver penny of Ethelred II., of the Stamford mint (Hildebrand, Type D), with bust to right instead of left, and specimens of the Northampton and Peterborough mints of William I., Type 234.—By Mr. Hamer, a Halifax medal and private token, which he presented to the Society.—The paper of the evening was a monograph by Mr. Nathan Heywood on the first coinage of Henry II. The writer demonstrated by historical evidence that the issue of this type extended from 1158 to 1180, and, after analyzing the various finds which have contained it, he described the various deviations in type, and appended an exhaustive list of all its known readings of mints and moneyers.—The members present agreed with his deductions, and Mr. Ogden exhibited a tray of the coins, including the only known example of the Shrewsbury mint, a specimen struck by the Bishop of Lincoln at Newark, bearing ecclesiastical amulets on the bust, and a variety having Greek crosses instead of the usual crosses potent on the reverse. Mr. Ogden also drew a comparison between the five crosses on the reverse of these coins and the symbolical five crosses on the altars of the period.



On February 23, at the invitation of the THOROTON SOCIETY (the Antiquarian Society of Notts), Viscount Dillon read a paper on "Armour" to a gathering of some seventy members, held in the Nottingham Council Chamber. This was the first occasion since the formation of the Society in 1897 on which an arrangement of this kind had been made, and hopes were expressed that the plan would be adopted in future winters. The Society was fortunate in securing the services of so eminent an authority on the subject as Lord Dillon, who was listened to by an attentive and appreciative audience. At the close some interesting lantern slides, illustrative of the subject, were thrown on the screen, and Lord Dillon was cordially thanked for his kindness in coming to Nottingham for the purpose.



A paper was read before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on February 12, by the Rev. Bryan Dale, on "John Hall, Medicus, of Kipping."—At the next meeting, on February 26, Mr. Percival Ross read a paper on "The Turrets and Mile-Castles of the Roman Wall in Northumberland." Stations or barracks having areas from three

to five acres each were built every four or five miles for the soldiers; between these were placed castles or forts at intervals as near to a Roman mile as the selection of a suitable site permitted; they were built in the form of a square, 20 yards each way, and having thick walls like the great wall. They have their modern representatives in the block-houses of the South African War. The intervals between the mile-castles were divided up by turrets or watch-towers, from which the enemy could be espied, and the news signalled to the castles and stations. Since Horsley published his "Britannia Romana" in 1732, it has been considered that there were four turrets between every two mile-castles. Mr. Ross believes there were only two, and the reasons for that belief he gave in his paper. There are the remains of only five in existence. A fine specimen one was destroyed a few years ago through quarrying operations. Horsley, in his description and on his map, mentions fifteen. It was pointed out that Horsley never saw three consecutive turrets with certainty, he only thought he did; nor was he sure he saw two consecutively. He measured the distance between two where he thought it was surest, and it was found to be 308 yards, but he does not say where the two were, nor does he mark the position of them on his map.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE FIRST OF EMPIRES. By W. St. Chad Boscawen. With maps and many illustrations. London and New York: Harper and Brothers, 1903. 8vo., pp. xxx, 356. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Such a work as this was really needed. During the last few years immense strides have been made in knowledge of Eastern ancient history. Explorers, with pickaxe and spade, have opened up layers of history, so to speak, which not so very long ago were undreamed of, both in Egypt and Chaldea; and, following hard on the explorers, the decipherers of the records unearthed have made wonderful additions to our knowledge of the lives and thoughts and beliefs of the people of those lands thousands of years ago. Scholars and students know, in greater or less degree, the extent and the value of what has been accomplished. Others have but vague ideas on the subject. Mr. Boscawen, who is one of the few men who can really speak with authority on these matters, in the volume before us gathers together, presents and elucidates in a most readable form the results of the work of both explorers and decipherers with regard to the *First of Empires*—that is, the early kingdom of Babylonia—and in describing the early history and culture of ancient Babylonia, he specially refers to that of Egypt, and proves more completely and un-

answerably, perhaps, than any of his predecessors the undoubted Babylonian origin for much of the details of the earliest Egyptian culture. We wish we had space to go through this most attractive volume chapter by chapter. Their titles will show the scope of Mr. Boscawen's work. They are: "The Lands of Nimrod," "Beginnings of Babylonian Civilization," "Egypt and Chaldea," "The City Kingdoms," "The Garden of the Orient"—a striking chapter on the dawn of agriculture, in which the early sickle set with teeth is shown to have had its origin in the jaw of an ox or sheep—"The Beginnings of Literature," and three most important chapters on Khammurabi and his wonderful Code of Laws, which appears to have been the source of the Mosaic Law. Mr. Boscawen translates not only the "Laws," but the introductory matter in the code text, which is of great importance both from the historical and the religious or mythological point of view. The code itself abounds in interesting points, such as the precautions against bribery, the care for purity in the administration of the law, the importance attached to the sanctity of an oath, and especially the Draconian severity of the penalties imposed. With regard to the last point, we note that no less than thirty-six offences were punishable by death in one form or another. The Mosaic principle of "an eye for an eye" existed in this code 1,000 years before Moses—"If a man destroy the eye of a man, his eye they shall put out" (p. 248)—and similar laws follow. Again, Mr. Boscawen points out (p. 206) that "the most striking and unique element in this wonderful legislation is the high position and privileges accorded to women. Neither in the Aryan nor Hebrew codes is anything approaching it to be met with; the nearest affinities are to be met with in the Mohammedan codes," and he proceeds to give instances. But we have not space for further comment on this great legal monument. Besides the sections we have named, the volume contains several important appendices and three indexes—general, mythological, and authorities referred to. The numerous illustrations are well done and most helpful. The one blot on the book is the strange carelessness in proof-reading which has allowed the text to remain disfigured by a multitude of misprints, some serious, others simply irritating. Apart from this defect, which should be set right in subsequent editions, we have nothing but commendation for Mr. Boscawen's work.

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NEOLITHIC MAN IN NORTH-EAST SURREY. By Walter Johnson and William Wright. Many illustrations and maps. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Large 8vo., pp. viii, 200. Price 6s. net. This is a fascinating book. Let anyone who imagines, or who has been told, that archaeology is a dry-as-dust study, far removed from such things as sentiment or enthusiasm—let such a one read the chapter in this volume on "The Pleasures of 'Flint-ing,'" and he will assuredly see reason to revise his ideas, even if he does not catch the contagious enthusiasm of the writers. There is little that is absolutely new in the book, save the actual finds made and recorded by the authors, but the whole work is engrossingly interesting. The district which Messrs. Johnson and Wright evidently know so well, and have explored with such minute carefulness, is the corner of

Eastern Surrey lying between the Thames and a line roughly drawn from Box Hill to Oxted. Considering that part of this area is occupied by London, and a still larger part by the endless suburbs of the Metropolis, it would not at first sight seem a very hopeful field for such careful exploration, but the authors here show what trained observation and genuine enthusiasm can accomplish. In these pages they show how numerous are the links with the far-distant past still to be observed and found in North-East Surrey; and in reconstructive chapters they bring the life of neolithic man vividly before the present-day reader. The pictures they draw are no mere fancy-sketches; they are based on accurate information, close observation, and a good knowledge of the best archaeological authorities. We turned with especial interest to see what Messrs. Johnson and Wright had to say about the so-called "Cæsar's Camp," preferably known as "Bensbury," adjoining Wimbledon Common. The age of this old circular encampment, which the late Mr. Drax, M.P., so wantonly destroyed—later we think, by the way, than 1871, the date given here—has been much discussed. Mr. Ralph Nevill, in the *Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society*, some years ago, came to the conclusion that it was constructed after the Roman departure. Messrs. Johnson and Wright "believe that the features all confirm the conclusion that Bensbury is of Neolithic age," and they make out a fair, though not too strong, case for their contention. Other camps of the Surrey corner, barrows, and prehistoric trackways are all discussed with knowledge and in the most interesting manner. The book is a contribution to archaeology of genuine value, both from the scientific and from the popular point of view, for it has much to interest the veteran antiquary, while the intelligent general reader will find it most illuminating and suggestive. The many drawings, by Mr. S. Harrowing and Mr. F. P. Smith, mostly illustrate the finds made by the authors. At the end of the book is a chapter worth careful study, written from a chemical standpoint, on "The Constitution and Alterations of Flint with Reference to the Subject of Flint Implements," written by Mr. B. C. Polkinghorne, B.Sc. Lastly, there is a good index.

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EVIDENCES RELATING TO EAST HULL. By Thomas Elashill, F.R.I.B.A. With key map and illustrations. Hull: *A. Brown and Sons, Limited*, 1903. 8vo., pp. vi, 83. Price 3s. 6d. net.

In January, 1903, Mr. Elashill read some notes on the eastern part of the city of Hull to the local Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club. These notes were drawn from sources in the main hitherto untapped, and from them, with the aid of further research, has grown the present well-produced volume. Mr. Elashill's name is a guarantee for careful, sound work, and in these pages his researches in the East Riding Registry at Beverley, among the York wills, the charters in the Stow Collection at the British Museum, the Rolls publications, and papers in the Record Office and elsewhere, are turned to good account. The districts now included within the extended eastern boundary of Hull are Dripole, in the parish of Sutton, once famous for sugar-baking; Stoneferry; the West Carr pasture and the Sutton

Ings meadow, both closely associated with the history of Meaux Abbey; Southcoates, including the Summergangs pasture; and Drypool in Swine. Mr. Blashill is intimately acquainted with the topography of all this part of Holderness, as well as with the history of the various manors contained therein; and although the book will primarily interest local students, it may be warmly commended to all antiquaries interested in manorial history and customs. Many matters of general interest are noticed incidentally. For instance, the parish registers of Drypool in Swine tell us that in 1677 Mr. Martin Frobisher, of the South Blockhouse, was buried. "This bearer of a distinguished name," remarks Mr. Blashill, "may have had no connection with the great sea-captain, for the name was in common use for a person who furnished up arms or utensils. Among the expenses of the Corporation about 1522 was one shilling paid 'to the Frobisher for scouring the Sword.'" Dr. Murray's great *Dictionary*, we may note, has no example of this mode of spelling "furbisher."

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THE PARISH CLERK, AND HIS RIGHT TO READ THE LITURGICAL EPISTLE. By Cuthbert Atchley, L.R.C.P. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1903. 8vo., pp. 33. Price 1s. 6d.

This is volume iv. of the Alcuin Club Tracts, and appears very opportunely with one of the issues for 1903 of the Henry Bradshaw Society publications—*The Clerk's Book of 1549*, wherein the status and duties of the parish clerk are duly set forth. The purpose of the former tract is to vindicate the right of parish clerks to read the Liturgical Epistle. In the earliest ages of the Church the reader was not necessarily a presbyter, nor, indeed, any one of the clergy. But soon enough the setting aside with a special blessing of a capable member of the congregation for the purpose of reading to the rest came into vogue. Hence, lectors or readers reckoned as an inferior order of the clergy. Out of reverence for the Holy Gospel, it soon again became a custom that not the ordinary reader, but a deacon or priest, should with ceremony chant it. The Epistle of its nature is no more than a lesson. At a comparatively recent date it was thought fitting to reserve it to the sub-deacon, third of the sacred ministers at Mass. This, however, was not and is not now essential. Where there is no sub-deacon, it is evident enough that in this respect any clerk may take his place.

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Mr. Elliot Stock has issued a cheap edition (price 2s.) of Mr. W. H. Pinder's *Alfred the Great*, which the sub-title correctly describes as a "Chronicle Play in Six Scenes." It appeared a year or two ago as part of the literary fruit of the Alfred millenary celebration, and is written partly in prose, partly in blank verse. The frontispiece is a good picture of the Winchester statue of King Alfred.

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Two interesting pamphlets are before us. In *Prehistoric Pile-structures in Pits*, Mr. L. M. Mann, F.S.A. Scot., reprints from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* a paper which he read before that society last May, and in which he gives a very full and interesting account, with a number of capital illustrations, of the sites recently

excavated by him in Wigtonshire. These pile-structures in silted-up pits present several interesting problems, which Mr. Mann discusses fully and cautiously. We can only wish that the many other remains and indications of prehistoric sites in Scotland, which have been so often destroyed from mere careless ignorance, could have received the same careful, patient investigation which Mr. Mann has bestowed on these Wigtonshire pits. The other pamphlet is a paper by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., reprinted from the publications of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, entitled "Extracts from the Two Oldest Registers of the Parish of Syderstone, Norfolk." Syderstone has associations with the unfortunate Amy Robsart, who lived there in early life, and whose father, Sir John Robsart, owned the manor; but there is no reference to Amy in the registers, from which Mr. Astley here gives many extracts of interest. Syderstone possesses an unusually complete record of briefs from 1707 to 1746, and Mr. Astley illustrates his list by notes on the custom of issuing these warrants to collect. The list, like others of its kind, is eloquent of the havoc wrought by fire in country parishes, and of the systematic way in which such parishes were made to bear or share one another's burdens. The name "W. S. Cooper" on p. 7 is a slip for "H. S. Cowper."

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We have received the *Architectural Review* for February and March. The former number is the first issue of the new series. It is considerably increased in size, appears in a new and effective cover, and the price has been raised to one shilling net. The purchaser certainly gets excellent value for his money. The editorial desire to produce, *inter alia*, articles of historical and critical research is well illustrated by Mr. Reginald Blomfield's first article on Philibert de l'Orme, interesting as an architect, and on account of his marked personality, of whose work many excellent illustrations are given. The Rev. W. J. Loftie sends a second fully-illustrated paper on the attractive old town of Stamford, and Messrs. Prior and Gardner contribute another chapter of their important study of "English Mediaeval Figure-Sculpture." There are also two reproductions in colour of frescoes discovered in the cathedral of Clermont-Ferrand, and, besides other matter, there is an extensive section, lavishly illustrated, allotted to "Current Architecture." The *Review* in its new form makes a good beginning, which is well maintained in the March issue, where, besides the continuation of "Philibert de l'Orme" and of Mr. Loftie's "Stamford," there is much other good matter and a wealth of illustrations. The frontispiece is a remarkable drawing, having every appearance of being an authentic contemporary sketch, showing the dome of St. Peter's in the course of construction. The *Genealogical Magazine*, March, has for its frontispiece a portrait of the late Sir Albert Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, with a brief paper on his career and peculiarities. Mr. Fox-Davies writes on "The King's Peerages," and Mr. C. Sandford-Thompson deals with a fresh subject in "The Heraldic Side of Philately." Besides the continuation of one or two serial articles, there is the conclusion of "An Old

Scottish Manuscript," and a caustic little article on "The Archiepiscopal Atmosphere." We have also received the *East Anglian*, September, and *Sale Prices*, February 29.



Correspondence.

A NOTE AND QUERY RESPECTING AN ELIZABETHAN COAT OF ARMS IN WINSLOW CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN St. Lawrence's Parish Church, Winslow, there is a brass sunk in a recumbent tombstone (dated 1578), bearing these arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis; 2nd and 3rd, on a bend three molets, pierced.

It seems peculiar, as in the 2nd and 3rd quarters the bend is transposed, that in the 2nd being a dexter bend, while that in the 3rd is sinisterwise.

I should be glad of any information as to whether these two quarters represent the arms of different families, or whether they were merely transposed by the caprice of the craftsman. If the former, it will be interesting to know what two families bear a coat so very similar; if the latter, the reason for reversing the ordinary.

The tombstone commemorates "Thomas ffige & Janne his wyfe."

The coat appears to have been elaborately wrought, and, I suppose, may originally have shown the tinctures, all traces of which have now vanished. The field of the 1st and 4th quarters is irregularly grooved, and shows in one place remains of plaster, while the fleurs-de-lis and fesses are formed of lead sunk in the brass, as is also the field of the 2nd and 3rd quarters, while here and there on the lead are traces of hammered-in brass wire in such irregular lines that it does not seem likely, though possible, that they may have been intended to indicate tinctures in the heraldic manner.

Any light on the subject would be very acceptable.

LLEWELYN LLOYD.

Blake House,
Winslow, Bucks.

THE DUMBUCK "CRANNOG."

TO THE EDITOR.

Roma locuta est; causa finita est! Dr. Munro evidently still regards himself as the "infallible Pope" in this controversy, and his *ipse dixit* is to close the matter! He says (*Antiquary*, March, 1904, p. 65): "I realized that the arguments of my opponents were not worth powder and shot." The Russians have tried the same plan in Eastern Asia, and they are now beginning to find out that "the arguments of their opponents" are likely to be worth a great deal of "powder and shot"!

Perhaps, if Dr. Munro would condescend to study the arguments of his opponents, he would hold a

better position in the scientific world than he occupies at present.

However, I must not take up your valuable space with going over the old ground, but will merely say here, on this point, that my "arguments" are brought to a scientific conclusion in my recent paper on "Portuguese Parallels to Clydeside Discoveries," reported in your issue for March, which will shortly be published.

With regard to Dr. Munro's statements as to myself, I beg to say, first, that I never knowingly "misstated" or "misrepresented" his "views," as I explained in the *Athenaeum* (April 29, 1899). If there was any mistake, it was due to his own obscurity of language. And, secondly, his paper in the *Reliquary* of April, 1901, which consisted more of abuse than argument, was fully answered and refuted by me in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, new series, vol. vii., pp. 229-257. I am still at a loss to understand why personalities should ever have been obtruded into a scientific discussion.

H. J. DUKINFELD ASTLEY.

East Rudham,

February 27, 1904.

THE "CHI-RHO" MONOGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

In your January number Mr. McGovern states, in his article on the Chi-Rho, that there is preserved in the chancel of St. Just Church a stone, found in a watercourse near St. Helen's Chapel, on which is the Chi-Rho. I think he is mistaken, and must be referring to a stone which has been lost for many years. The stone referred to by Mr. McGovern as "the third Cornish stone" is evidently the well-known stone inscribed with the Chi-Rho and the name Selus. This has not been in the chancel for many years, but is at the west end of the north aisle.

I am afraid the reverend gentleman has committed the common error of taking his facts from other people's books.

CORNU. BRITON.

March 7, 1904.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.